Mounted upon the seat was a youth apparently about the age of 15 who supported from his rest brass enough to make a common brass kettle, and from his mouth might have been seen clouds of smoke rising as if to pollute the morning air, the effects of a long nine which extended from his mouth to a great extent. I soon ascertained that I was consigneded to Mr. J. Slocum, who are noted to be sharks of the deepest dye and I was then conveyed to a boarding house in ~~Water~~ Union Street where I was treated with much kindness for a stranger. The day after my arrivall. I was taken sick with a violent headache, and an attack with the Quinsy, which lasted about 8 days. I was soon shipped on board of the whaleing barque South Americas as carpenters mate, they having obtained a carpenter they day previous, and as it was my intention to stop to the Sandwich Islands the first opportunity I did not look for another berth. There were many incidents which occured in Bedford which I shall long remember, and One of these was in visiting the death bed of a sailor who had died far from his native home and without having a hope in the great salvation During my short stay in Bedford I had the privilledge of attending church at the Bethel a number of times, which was to me very interesting, and truly I can say that no one can go there and be an attentive listner but what he will profit therefrom.

It was the 29th of September that I got all in readiness to go on board the vessel which lay at anchor about 3 miles below Bedford. It was a calm pleasant morning, and the light cool breeze which came from the North during the middle part of the day, warned us of the approaching winter Long shall I remember the parting words which I had with my boarding mistress. At the time I took my leave. Warmly did she press my hand and with tears in her eyes spake the following words. which were the last words that I heard from a woman's voice.
"May God bless, you my dear boy, and may you prosper, and be happy;" I then left in the old ladies care a suit of clothes and took my departure. It was about 1 o'clock when I went on board, and I very soon satisfied my appetite with such provision as they had on the occasion. Then passed the remainder of the afternoon in looking about the barque and listning to the lengthy yarns of those who had been on a similar voyage. At 8 o'clock there was 20 of the crew on board and all seemed happy and pleased with their floating home. They are all busying themselves in fastning their chests and fixing their baths for the coming night. At length morning came, and with it a large quantity of salt junk & potatoes, which was soon devoured without any form or ceremony.

1835

During the day more of the crew come on board. the ship intending to sail the following day This is the first Sabbath that we have on board and my mind is much on home. Sometimes I am comparing the past difference that exists between my present situation, and that which I have enjoyed in the past when I could attend regularly to church, and listen to the sacred doctrines held forth by the followers of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. At length the day passed but I must confess to me was long and weary although I spent a great portion of the time in reading my bible the only book that I took with me when I left home. Soon the night passed away, and the mornings sun rose in all its splendor and seemed to look down upon us as if to bless us with a quick and happy voyage, but the wind being unfair and very strong we did not sail as we intended. The day following the same, and nothing doing on board we have ample time to meditate on our past happy scenes of enjoyment, not knowing when if ever we shall again greet our native shore, to welcome our friends with a speedy and happy return. During this day the boatsteerers and the fourth mate came on board and all the foremast hands.

Oct

At length the 3d of October arrived and all hands on board we made sail at about 11 o'clock and beat out the bay. At about 9 P. M. the pilot left us and now we are left to the mercy of the winds and waves. and with the stars and stripes aboard made our way out to sea At 10 all hands called aft and divided for the watch during the night which was quite chilly with numerous light squalls. and many time did I repeat to myself a line which seemed to come fresh in my memory. that I learned in youth "O. sailor boy. sailor boy, woe to thy dream of delight" Now comes what they termed the "tug of war." by us green hands. Scarce had the morning's sun appeared before many of us were laying on the deck or leaning over the side. discharging from our stomach the food we had eaten the previous day. But it did not stop here for some were effected nearly a month by this uncomfortable feelings called sea sickness. (The 2d night out) At 11 o'clock A. M we lost sight of the land and this day passed off very quiet. except when its silence was disturbed by the horrid noises occasioned by those who were leaning over the side. emptying their stomach of its foul contents. At about ~~Sunset~~ Eleven the wind commenced blowing quite fresh, and we commenced taking in sail

To this I hardly know what to compare it to. but it made think much of driving sheep over a stone wall. to see the men getting up the rigging. while orders loudly rang on deck "up you go" "up you go" That night I shall long remember. I made the best of my way to the main yard a place I never before had visited. The night was very dark and frequent lightnings added more terror to the scene. Soon we had the mainsail furled. and I for one came down minus hat. my hair standing ways for Sunday. We then reefed the topsail and got in readiness for the gale. which lasted through the night and a part the next day. when the sun beamed brilliantly through the clouds and again we have good weather. To day all hands called aft to choose boats crew's which was a job of short duration and I being chosen by the third mate took my station in the larboard watch. which seemed to be of more honor than the contrary. Every thing passed off as comfortable as could be expected during this week. Oct 9th spoke barque Warren of N. B. bound out. and kept in company with her the next day when we lost sight of her by a gale that followed which lasted about 3 days and we layed two under close reefed main topsail and foresail.

During this gale there was an accident that happened that will be worth penning It was in the parting of the main topsail truss Band at about 11 o clock at night when the men were on the yard, reefing the sail. As the ship pitched forward the yard swung about 6 feet from the mast and came back with such force as almost to throw the men of from the yard, One man was somewhat bruised against the rigging but soon met with a speedy recovery. The men were then ordered off the yard which orders were immediately obeyed except by two who were prevented by sail laying upon the yard As I was one of the two I considered my case very critical, sometimes I was completely covered up by the sail which threatened every moment to break my hold which was as strong as teeth hands and feet would allow. 9.4 spoke the Warren again and learned of the loss of their 2d mate during the gale on the 16th

On the 29th lowered the boats to try their crews, and we had quite a jolly time rowing & sailing, and throwing irons at pieces of wood we then returned to the ship being absent about two hours and supped on an old fashioned Johnny cake, Every thing passes of very well through this month On the last day expected to see the Western Islands but the wind being unfair prevented us, Saw quite a number of sail in sight but we spoke none of them they not being in our course,

Nov. 1855

It was the 5th of the succeeding month that I took my last trick at mast head. There I had been setting and thinking about my future lot and welfare occasionly humming over an old familiar tune and then cast my eye over the wide water to see if I could discern any thing that looked like a whale 4 bells strike and I am relieved. As I came down I was somewhat astonished at being called aft by the mate who inquired if I knew anything about stewardship and if how I should like to come in to the cabin and make a trial. I hesitated some at first but I finally told him that I would go and make a trial No quicker said than done and I was appointed steward of the Barque South American instead of a Frenchman whom they called Jonny Crapeau. alias Joseph Martin. I soon had orders given me what I must do, and what I must not do and then went about my labor with but few difficulties from any side. But many days passed before I became quite dexterous at the rolling pin and in fact every thing else that was needed in the cabin I spent many days in clearing and washing and putting things in their proper place. which the late Jonny seemed to pay little regard. Time flies swiftly along and I yet continue in the same occupation liking it as well as one could wish making merry the hours by singing and humming over my old times that I learned in younger days.

November 16th crossed the line in about Long 2 and had quite a smart breze during the day. In the afternoon lowered the boats for blackfish but without success. Now the equinoctial line is passed and the crew ~~took~~ must take their trial at the the ropes and oars pass. and all of which passed muster but two who will not get a watch below until they have completed the tasks. All passes off very well this month except some who get a few raps or tricks played upon them; but they all are soon forgotten and other things occur for the amusement of others in its stead. Dec 8th raised blackfish and soon our gallant boats were upon the matter, to try their skill in capturing some of fish that congregate the briny deep. In the course of 3 hours we had 5 of the noble fish upon our decks weltering in their gore. Dec 11th raised land off our bow, which is the first that we have seen since we saw the happy shores and smiling valleys of America. in the morning. raised three sail and also Briston Do at noon One of the vessels belong to Fall River the other two from New London. The Capt then went on shore to purchase potatoes &c for our cruise and returned at night with a boat load and a boat also went fishing and returned with quite a large number. Through the night we remained laying off and on with moderate breezes intending to complete our visit on the following day.

Dec. 1855 13.

At length the mornings sun broke the stillness of the night and the Capt again returned on shore. At 7 o'clock returned with a boat load of potatoes the Capt remaining on shore intending to come on board in the next boat. Mean time the wind calmed down and the heavy swell soon commenced throwing the ship up on the iron bound coast of the Island. The Capts seeing the perilous condition of the ship returned as soon as possible with the crew and soon ordered the boats down and use their utmost strength in towing the ship from shore. By this time she had got in so near and the swell became so heavy that it became almost impossible to make any head way with the boats. The boats had been towing about 3 hours and our last hopes had almost fled in saving the ship when suddenly to our surprise we had a nice breeze from shore and all sail was soon crowded to the ship and in a few hours our danger was over. At 7 o'clock the boats came along side and were hoisted up and after passing around to each man a tot of cider, we left Tristone Da Cunhana for the "Newly Discovered Island" often thinking over our narrow escape from shipwreck upon an Island so far from home. There was also another ship in the same danger but she being of a lighter burden was soon towed off

Dec, 26, Spoke the Ship Marengo of New Bedford just out with 40 bbls sperm oil on board. She is said to be bound to the Elephant Isle after a short cruise around the Crosets Isles.

On the 28 the slop chest was opened for the first time and we getting in cold weather the hands all made a great purchase. Dec 31, we saw the Crosets Isles and remained in sight of them during the day At night we close reefed the topsails the wind blowing very heavy, from the South with a heavy swell. So ends the year 1855 and every thing passes off very well so far except a thump now and then which is common among whales. We are all anticipating a quick voyage and a full ship should we chance to find the Island of our search which is said to abound in sea elephants of great seize and numbers.

The sailors home is on the wave,
And there his grave may be
O Christian, stretch your hand and save
This pilgrim of the sea.

Jesus has pledged a bright reward
To those who faithful be;
And blest are they who turn to God
One pilgrim of the sea.

The end of 1855.

January 1st 1856

A happy New Year to all friends. For me I can truly say that it is nothing else, but happy. Although I am not among my former friends and relatives as I always have been at the commencement of a new year enjoying their mirth and spirit that is common to those days. I make merry the hours by thinking that I soon shall be with them again enjoying their holidays, and attend also to the duties that becometh a follower of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Jan. 5th we saw an iceberg which was supposed to be about 200 ft. high and as we passed within about 2 miles of it we could judge nearly as to its correct height. It was in Lat 58°. 30". S. Long 68° It had 2 spires which were nearly all of a length and when it had passed us one of them fell which caused the water to foam tremendously for a short time. It was first raised for land by the fourth mate when it was not quite light enough to discern the truth of its formation. He was certain that he had drawn the prize that was first offered for the first one that raised the land for which we were in search. But he soon came to the conclusion that it was very easy to be mistaken

Jan

Jan. 9th. commenced with light winds and some what foggy, at about 11 o'clock at night the man at mast head cried "Land ho" two points of the lee bow, The Capt then with his spy glass in hand was soon seen in the rigging to see if it was certainly so, and to our great joy he ordered our course to be changed and the wind breezing some we were in a short time near the land that had been raised, More land then came in sight off the Srd and End. for which we soon began to near and then the lofty peaks covered with snow and ice became quite visible. The day proved to be a fine one and we all rejoiced at our success in finding the land. at 5 o'clock we were quite near the land. and a cry of "Sail ho" came to the eager watching ones below, The night began to set in and hid from us the land where we intended to make a promising voyage Through the night I was on deck a number of times and I could hear them all telling what they would do should we chance to meet here with luck. Some was buying a farm other were driving a fast horse and some I could hear say that they would settle down with a young wife, and enjoy that peace and bliss which they imagined were yet in store for them, should they ever reach their native lands.

At length the morning of the 10th appeared which was fine and pleasant. Two ships were distinctly seen near the land, and one boiling by the appearance of the smoke that curled its way up among the clouds. The lofty peaks shone forth with an brilliant aspect as if it were mountains of Gold. and the sun rolled its way through the cloudless heavens as if rejoicing at our new discovery. The penguins were around our ship in great numbers as if to welcome us as a stranger to their southern home. We soon came near the outer most ship and the Capt ordered a boat down and soon he was on board. It proved to be the North Star of New London Capt Fisk just from home. and the ship boiling out was the Laurens of New London Capt Smith just from home. Capt Smith claimed possession of the beach where he had a house built and other conveniences for toking oil. Our Capt after cruising the most of the day along shore returned to the ship. We saw many reefs stretching out seaward and upon the beach he saw many elephants which appeared ignorant of their approach. A boat from the North Star had taken off 50 or 60 of them during the day. At night it commenced to rain and blow and every appearance of unfair weather and we then lay off shore.

The morning of the 17th was boisterous with heavy squalls from shore and thus continued through the day the land about 15 miles distant. The day following about the same except the wind blowing a perfect hurricane in the squalls. and the land got in sight distant about 25 miles The next day was Sunday, and the wind continues its howlings. with heavy squalls of snow and rain. At about 2 o'clock the wind lulled a little and the Capt thought it best to leave the land and try his success to some other part of the world. for a voyage. Sail was then made on the ship and in a few moments we was sailing Eastward before the wind at a speedy rate At 4 o'clock a heavy squall struck us and in clewing up the fore topsail we had it blown into strings and in about an hours the most of the ~~mast~~ sails were furled and we got in readiness for the gale, Then the many castles that were built were destroyed, and our happy and sweet dreams at night entirely forsaken. Those that lay down to repose on their downy pillows but a few nights ago, with a well stocked farm, will repose to night farmless, and nothing to think of but a four years voyage, in the Barque South America upon the high seas in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Jan 56

The Capt thinking that he could do well at Chatterm Islands has concluded to take that as his first whaling grounds. During our passage there which was in 30 days we experienced quite a number of gales, but as they all proved fair for us we scud before it. About 14 days before we made the land we was troubled with galley thieves at night, who not only practiced thieving, but slushed the cooks fat fore and aft, inside and out. The cook became greatly enraged and offered quite a round sum for the intruder but came to the conclusion that he would enter his complaint the head quarters which was immediately done. The Capt. soon studied a plan for the taping of the rouge which was done by drugging toast that they found quite palateable in the night watches Scarcely had 10 o'clock arrived before one of the boatsteerers was taken suddenly ill which he said was caused by eating dried beef, but his vomiting was taken notice of by the deck officer who ~~carried the news~~ forwarded to the Capt. the news on the following morning and he was then brought before the judge, tried found guilty and sentenced to better behavior or take a bloody flogging. (As it happened the rouge was a nephew of the Capt and consequently he was transmogrified without much ceremony.)

Feb

We had much sport a few days before we made the land, in catching albatros when we were howe too in a gale of wind. We had quite a fleet of them on deck when the Capt came from below, and ordered that no more should be caught. We then let them go after putting a key bill around their necks of two or three of their number, and again set them adrift upon the briny deep. Feb 8th. Was the day that we killed our cow that we brought with us from home. Her death was lamented by the Capt, and Officers, for she had been to us a good friend so far upon our voyage, and now that we are out of hay, &c we must take her to be devoured among the crew. Feb 12. At about the close of day we raised the land, and continued to sail up to it during the night with light wind from the W. On the following morning we was quite near the land and at 10 o'clock the Capt and boat crew went on shore and returned about 2 o'clock with 9 pigs and a goat which he had shot with his gun which he had taken on shore. Formerly the Island was inhabited by natives but they had abandoned it and gone to a neighboring one that was more fertile. They had left behind hogs, goats and fowls which ran wild among the woods and tall grass with which the island is densely covered.

The next day we sailed around to Waitangi Bay on Chatham Island where we dropped anchor for the first time since leaving home. The Capt then went on shore and returned about 7 o'clock with a Beacher harbor master, who remained on board during the night. The following morning the Capt went on shore again with the intention of purchasing potatoes &c for our whaling cruise. At the latter part of the day some of the crew went on shore for a run and returned in about 3 hours with a part of them in a state of intoxication and one of them got put in irons for his misbehavior. Early the next morning the anchor was taken up and we lay off and on while the Capt again went on shore. At one time he had sent on shore tobacco clothes &c which he intended to trade for potatoes. When he had got on shore he found his goods locked up in custom house, and the chief officer or magistrate had gone to make a visit to the neighboring town about 10 miles distant. This more than greatly vexed the Capt and he concluded to come on board and put to sea after having one of the boats crew run away. About 11 o'clock we stood out of the bay with a fair wind, and the most of us regretting our visit to the town where the Capt turned the inhabitants a set of thieves and scoundrels

We then cruised out on the meridian where we saw a number of whales and lowered the boats 6 times without success. After our cruise was ended we sailed back to Chatham Island it being then the time for sperm whales to strike on to the ground. The land was raised March 6th about 7 A.M. and at 9 oclock a school of blackfish was seen between the ship and the land at 10 oclock raised sperm whales and lowered for them at about 12. In about 1 hour the larboard boat struck one, and got stove, and then 2 of the other boats come to the rescue of the crew, one poor fellow was nearly drowned, and he was caught by the 2nd mate by the hair of his head when he was sinking the last time. Mean time the S. B. B. had fastened to one and by the aid of the Capt succeeded in taking his life. We got him along side about 5 oclock and commenced cutting him in and finished at about 1. The day following raised them again and lowered at about 4 P. M. the L. B. B. struck and fastened to one and by the aid of the Capt another of the monstrous fish of the deep was turned up. We got him along side about 7, and it being too rugged concluded not to commence cutting that night and there the watch returned to birding out the first whale. that they had commenced on in the morning.

Mar 56 Sea B.

The wind continued to increase through the night and the morning following we cut in a sperm and we finished on the 12th at 10 o'clock at night we was struck by a hurricane but as we was here too it done no very serious injury. The Starboard Boats filled with water and slided off from the cranes which stove them but not badly. On the morning of the 20th we raised whales and lowered about 10 o'clock. The L.B.B. fastened to one and got towed by it until about 4 o'clock when they cut and let him go with about 20 fathom of line. We continued cruising here until the 28th when we started for the meridian on another north whale cruise. We saw a plenty of them but could not get any until the 28 when the Capt. fastened and turned one up and the day following the W.B. fastened and turned up another and we finished cutting in that night. 31st L.B. fastened and turned one up but the wind blowing to hard did not cut him in as it was late when we got him along side. The day following we had a perfect gale and about 9 o'clock at night the flukes were parted and we have not seen the whale since.

We continued cruising on the meridian until the 19th of April when we run into Chattam Islands and there saw the Barq Martha of New Bedford 23 months out with 1500 Bbls sperm oil. May 12 spoke an English Barq bound to Chattam Islands for potatoes, and kept in company with her 2 days. We received late news from Australia and of the rumor of the war between Engd and and America. On the 14th we run in to Pitt Island and the Capt went on shore and the chief islander Mr Hunt returned with him about 8 o'clock and then we stood out the strait. On account of the wind we did not return until the 16th where we arrived at about 4 o'clock an came to anchor under the lea of the island and opposite the town. The next day we commenced getting potatoes &c on board, and continued through the day, and mean time 3 men from the Capts. boat run away. Mr Chappell has gone on shore to stay for his health while we go off on a short cruise. He has been sick for a long time with the Fever and Ague, and many others are also complaining of sickness which is caused by the cold and dampness to which they are daily exposed

May 5 6 95.

This morning at about 3 o'clock the wind came around to the West and blowing strong, threatened every moment to drive us on shore. All hands were soon called and the ship got in readiness for sea The wind continued to increase every moment until it blew a strong gale at about 8 o'clock we slipped the cable set the fore and main topsail hauled down the courses set the spanker & jib, and then made our best way out to sea. as the island is situated we just cleared the N E point, which was a question when we started. We run out from the island and was overtaken by a a thunder storm which was one that the most of us will long remember. The lightning run down our main topsail sheets and burst just as it struck the deck throwing the splinters in every direction. The shock was severely felt a number of the men, but no serious accident took place. We continued running out until about 9 o'clock when we hove two under close reefed main topsail The day passed and the wind continued blowing leving us to meditate upon the narrow escape from the land an lightning.

D. C

May

The next day the wind abated somewhat and again commenced the following day with increased fury. We shipped a number of heavy seas during the day and about 10 o'clock at night the L. B. was washed off the cranes and lost with all of her rigging. Soon a heavy sea broke over the weather quarter and stove in the cabin sky light and the water rushed down in great quantities. The same sea stove in the bulwarks and done many other slight injuries that will not be worth taking note. On the 25th we sailed in to the island got one of the deserters and left Mr Shearmaster, Mr Hunt and Son who had been with us during the gale. We then passed through the Strait to the S. W. and returned the 29 took up the anchor and cable that we slipped then lay off and on and watered and took in a great quantity of potatoes. At night the Boat Steerer got in to a row which was soon stopped by Mate and the Capt with his big hickory cane. Another man has deserted and one of them has returned that run on our first visit to the island. About 4 run out again it looking like unfair weather having a raft of casks on shore.

June 5-6

We continued laying to the Southard of the island until the 19th of June where we have had heavy squalls and gales the most of the time It was at about noon when we squared the yards and scud before the gale under a close reefed maintopsail and foresail and then all hands seemed to be pleased to think of leaving the Islands where they had seen many hard times. We soon ascertained that we was bound to Mangea, where we could get fruit and perhaps liberty for which we were all eagerly looking for. The gale that we started in lasted 3 days, and then it somewhat abated so that we could make more sail, 22d saw a large school of killers going north at a speedy rate the Capt supposed that they were in pursuit of whales. June 30th raised Mangea making it a passage for us in 11 days. The slop chest was opened and the crew purchased such clothes as they saw fit to wear on shore as the Capt had thrown out hints that he should probably give liberty here if he found every thing favorable for such a purpose We lay off and on during the night and in the morning run up to the West side of the Island where we was soon visited by the natives in their canoes.

July

It was quite a curosity for me to see the natives, at first and hear them talk in their language to one another. They brought off quite a large quantity of fruit that was purchased for merely nothing. and it was not long before all of us had our appetites satisfied for the present. Mean time the Capt had gone on shore and had sent off a not to the mate requesting him to send one watch on shore, and I will assure you that his orders were speedily obeyed. It was about 11 o'clock when we arrived and such a sight I never expected to behold. There was hundreds of men, women and children of all sizes waiting to receive us as their friends, which is their first movement towards forming friendship. The next thing will be "piece of tabac" which you hear from the lips of most every one of them. I was quite fortunate in being the friend of the kings son who took me to head quarters, and gave to me all of such refreshments as lay in their power. I then took a stroll among the mountains caves, and groves of orange and banana trees where I would often meditate upon past scenes and recall the days of my childhood when I used to set and prattle with brothers and sisters beneath the fruit tree groves of my own native country

July. 56 29.

After being wearied by walking I returned to the kings house or rather hut and partook of such food as the natives eat which they had prepared expressly for my reception. It was neatly laid upon some large bannana leaves upon terra firma which consisted of all the table in their possession after I had satisfied my appetite ~~it~~ the remaining portion was divided between all hand present which was quite a large number and I should really doubt about their all getting a mouthful apiece. I then took a walk out to view the church and schoolhouse, which are both neatly erected and somewhat upon the system of our buildings at home. By this time the most of the day had passed and it being the orders to return to the beach at sunset I thought that I would loose no time in so doing. As I came down I saw some of the crew who were partially intoxicated and were quite noisy, and I learned by one of them that they had been fighting and some of them carried the marks. After we had all appeared on the beach the Capt commanded us to go on board, and that he would stay on shore during the night. We safely arrived at about 7 oclock in the evening and for my part feel entirely satisfied with my first days liberty

July

The following morning about 9 o'clock the Starboard watch went on shore and returned about 9 in the evening, the most of them the worse off for liquor. I soon learned that they had been in a drunken row on shore, and a number of them had got beaten by the mate, who had his ideas somewhat excited with the rest.

The Capt. remained on shore again to night intending to come on board the next day and start for Whytootaki, but on account of a strong wind and thick weather the mate kept the ship off to the leward of the island and I made merry my birthday by eating fruit and a stuffed turkey. The wind continued to blow hard through the day and the day following although pleasant, we was out of sight of the land. It was the 7th before we returned to the land again on account of not much wind. We then sent a boat on shore which returned with 6 natives for the ships benefit and also a man that belonged in Starboard watch who got left on account of his being drunk. The Capt came off at about 10 o'clock and then we squared the yards and stood to the North, bidding farewell to Mangaia.

July 5 6

About 12 o'clock on the 11th we saw Harvey Island where we saw flags hoisted but the Capt thinking that it was nothing but white settlers did not go on shore. At 4 o'clock raised Whytootacke. On the following morning we saw a boat coming off which proved to be manned with natives. The Capt then ordered the watch to prepare for liberty and we arrived on shore about 10 o'clock. The natives stood in great crowdes to get "friend," as they arrived on the beach. After I had selected one from their number I was conveyed to his house where I refreshed myself with such fruit as I found palatable. The day was very warm and pleasant and I busied myself the most of the time in walking and viewing the pleasant groves beneath whose shade could be seen the women in their native costume making cloth (tapa) It was really amusing for me to see them at first when about 10 or 12 of them would get together and commence operations. They manufacture it from the bark of trees, and the process is no more nor less than pounding it out upon a large hewn stick with a piece of stick in their hand notched about a foot long. They generally keep time in pounding and therefore drum out the tune Yankey Doodle

July

At last the following day dawned upon us and the ship being drifted of from our view we had the pleasure of remaining on shore until about 11 oclock and it being the Sabbath we attended the natives during their services which were quite interesting. From 8 until 9 oclock they have school exercises in the building fitted for the purpose. It is composed chiefly of stone and I should judge would seat about 800 persons. From here they took a march single file to the church which is situated about 10 rods distant We were the last ones that entered and I should think that there was 1500 persons within its walls The scene was really interesting there was both sexes of different ages and as for color it varied from white to the jet black. I must confess that I payed but little if any regard as to what the minister said, as he spake in the native language and my attractions were greater elsewhere. Their voices for singing are as sweet and melodious, as the nightingg and their countenance expresses friendship, and happiness toward one another and also their visitors The ship hove in sight about 11 oclock and then we were ordered to go on board. As for the laws of the island I think that the majority of them are very good. But there are some such as abolishing the use of tobacco, which I think ought to be reinforced

July 56

We remained here until the 18. and during that time we gave 6 days liberty & 3 days to each watch, besides getting off a large amount of live stock also a great quantity of water. Nothing worthy of note transpired during the remainder of our stay, except some of the fair sex were shut up for misconduct and violating the laws of the island. There was one thing in our liberty that I was glad to see and that was for all hands to refrain from intoxicating liquors. No doubt but what the most of them would have been glad to have got some but owing to the scarcity of it they were to me happily prevented. After we left Mangea the scurvy broke out on quite a number of the crew but their long runs on shore cured all but the cooper who had it very bad, and the Capt thought it best to leave him here with the former cook who was in the middle stage of Consumption. The Capt bargained with 2 natives to accompany him on the cruise, which makes 8 natives that we have all told. At 1 o'clock the Capt came off and we started for the Four Crowns bidding farewell to Whytootuche.

Aug

During our passage which was made in 10 days we had very good weather the most of the time. Here we cruised until the 16th of Aug without seeing any signs of whales, It was this day that the Capt went on shore to Oparo Island, where they have been somewhat enlightened from their canabalism by some missionaries from Otaheita, He here learned of the Barque Martha's visiting these grounds and of her losing 2 boats in the gale that we experienced at Chattam Island. She came to anchor here in a small bay where she lay about a month giving liberty to all hands, It was then that the mate of her deserted with a boats crew, and in a few weeks took passage to Otaheita leaving the rest behind who had when we arrived all got married to some of the fair sex of the Island. They wished to get a chance to ship but the Capt thinking that he was well stocked with hands concluded not to take them on board. At night we run off to the leward of the Island and hove to at night and the following day waiting for the approach of Monday as the Capt intended to get some hogs with which the island plentifully abounds, But owing to the gale that followed we never visited it again.

Soon as the gale had abated we started towards Mangaia and on our passage saw Rarotea Island where we should have probably stopped if we had had favorable wind. Sept 1st arrived at Mangaia the day following the Capt went on shore and soon began to send off fruit in great quantity.

Sept 3d the Starboard watch went on liberty and although the former as well as the latter part of the day was raining I enjoyed myself exceedingly well. Some of the time I was sitting beneath the groves and then after getting tired of sitting I would go to some mountains top and view the scenery around which my pen fails to describe. About 4 P M I came down to the beach and I was pleased to find every one sober as to intoxicating drinks. We then came off to the ship and all of them well satisfied with the enjoyment that they had taken on their liberty. The Capt remained on shore and gave the ship up to the mate who the next morning took his watch on shore and if I could judge by words they came off at night well satisfied with the past day and wishing for about ½ of them in the course of a week. The Capt again stayed on shore and we continued laying off and during the night

Sept Oct

At about 10 o clock the following day we got in readiness and with a light wind we started for Rarotonga, which was in view the next morning but on account of light winds we did not reach it until about 4 o clock P.M. The Capt then left us after giving necessary orders to the mate about getting off water the next day which were promptly obeyed. While our stay here ~~we~~ one of our men deserted but was caught again by the natives while we run off out of sight of the Island. He was then brought on board and put in the irons where he was kept 3 days and nights. We greatly replenished our stock of oranges here and some of them measured 15 inches in circumfer. The missionary came on board and paid us a short visit, as also did the missionary of Mangaia. We remained here until the 13th of Septmber we took a route to the S.E. and W.N.W. in Lat 36,00 on towards the meridian and then on to the East again in Long 170, where we saw the right whales in great numbers but owing to strong winds we were prevented from getting more than one which we did on the 18th of Oct. by the L.B. which was capsized by lack of courage among some of the crew.

Nov 5 6

We then run on to the E. in Long 131 30' without seeing any whales and then run back again to the W. and on our course we spoke the ship Geo Howland Capt Wright bound home he being absent 4 8 months with 600 bbls of Sperm and 1300 right whale oil. This was on 6th and the day passed very pleasantly the Capt being on board of our ship, but I was sorry that it was so rugged that it prevented his wife from coming on board as she makes it a general practice to visit all ships that her husband does. But to pacify her we sent her some oranges and some cheese, which will no doubt be to her quite a rarety. After the Capt got in readiness to go on board he was presented with a package of letters which contained about 20, and I had 3 among the number.

We then took leave of the ship and stood on our course to the Westward. On the night of the 7th while standing whole watches the fore topsail was tore completely to pieces in a squall, and the following day it was replaced by the main topsail and a new one in its stead

Such is the merry whalemens life
Swiftly through the foaming sea
Shoots our vessel gallantly
And yet approaching as she flies
The Western sun and radiant skies

38 Nov

We continued our course to the W. until the 10th when we fell in with right whales. It was Monday and the wind was blowing fresh from the N.E. The boats lowered before breakfast, but owing to the shreedness of the whale we could not fasten to him until about noon, which was done by the W.B. We then got him turned up and along side about 2 o'clock The wind then commenced blowing strong and we deeming it useless to attempt cutting in fastened two of luke ropes to him which were parted at about 6 o'clock and then the whale sank, and thus ended our days work. The wind then commenced moderating and thus continued until it was quite calm.

We then shaped our course to the Southward battering many times for right whales without success, Nov 24th was a day of some excitement and interested as you may say all hands. There was a scuffle commenced between a "Jambee & a Gee" in which the latter got pummeled pretty well before the mate who happened to be on deck came to the rescue of the pugalists. They were then sent aft and orders were given for them to take off all of their clothing except their pants. which was lingering but finally done

Nov 3 6

Their left hands were then tied by their wrists, and they were then presented with a piece of tarred rope about 18 inches long doubled, holding the bites in their hands. The Capt stood ready to give the word and then the excitement commenced. The Yankee gave 3 or 4 smart blows before the Gee commenced and then they had it which & "to" the Yankee giving double the blows of the Gee until the party was hard a lee, and the Yankee had the advantage which were improved by the orders from the Capt. The trio came midships again and once more went at it but the Yankee was compelled to give in for reason of his hand being sprained in the blows he gave from the first scuffle. They were then set at liberty, and each of them took along what is termed a "striped jacket the Gee's though was rather moist, and of a reddish cast The men were nearly even matched the Gee weighing 50 or 60 pounds more than the Yankee, but had they the priveledge of a fist fight the Gee would no doubt, been awfully bruised This terminated the campaign after a few threats from the Capt, if he ever heard of any more fighting on ship board.

Dec

Dec 4th in about Long 145 Lat 42 we fell in with right whales and succeeded in getting one during the latter part of the day.

After this whales were seen quite often but it was not our luck to fasten to any until the 12, and also one the day following both which we succeeded in getting but one of them proved to be a "dry skin" making only about 80 bbl's and it was the largest whale that we have had along side. Preceding this the S. B. B. got stove quite badly but no one injured. The day following this accident the L. P. B. missed a chance which was not relished very well by the Capt.

We then cruised around on the same ground but saw no whales and the Capt thinking that they had warned W. directed that to be the ship's course and the year ended without our getting any more whales. As the following year will be more interesting than the former. I shall be more accurate in mentioning the accidents that occur to our ships company, and also the manner that they take for enjoyment while on shipboard

The end of 1856

We're bounding o'er the dark blue sea,
Who are so happy or who so free?
We're a jovial band, to each other true,
And the king of the Ocean we pursue.

We love to plough the raging main
And trace old Neptune's dark domain!
What though the raging tempests rise,
And foaming billows reach the skies!

Our bark is strong and will bide the gale,
Not a heart is faint not a cheek is pale,
But with joyous song our sails we'll trim,
As long as her gallant hull shall swim.

The ocean's our home on its bosom we'll sail
In search of our prey the huge spouting whale
With joy from aloft we love to descry
His breath as a banner sent up to the sky.

T. K. Gallup

Barque South America.
Dec 31st 1856

January 1st 1851.

Now we commence another new year upon the dark blue sea, little knowing where we shall be at its termination. I am thinking at the present time what a vast difference there exists between the coming in of this year and the coming in of the preceding one, Then were our hearts animate with a speedy return home with a full cargo of oil; now we can but look forward and behold a four years cruise and then we are not certain of much prosperity, providing we cruise in our same track, that we have pursued, during the last ten months. But we must wait for the future to be revealed before our destiny will be decided, and not until then can we choose the track that we shall pursue during the short period that we shall remain upon this earth.

Often do I meddidate upon the many scenes of my home & childhood and contrast them with the present way in which I am passing through life. Then was there every thing to make the youthful heart happy, and comfortable when we could hear the merry bird sing his sweet notes among the branches of the trees, and view the lamb sport upon the hill side.

But to return again to our voyage and view the many incidents that occur while we are exposed to the dangers of the deep.

During the month there happened many things worthy of note. We experienced quite a heavy gale during the first part and seeing no whales started for Chattam Islands where we arrived the 19th The day following the Starboard Watch was landed on South East Island for a "run" and the day was fine & pleasant. After our arrival and encampment I took a short stroll into the interior accompanied by the carpenter. where we satisfied our appetites with a plenty of gooseberries besides gathering our hats full to take to the tent.

In our return we fell in with a wild hog and a number of pigs but owing to the density of the brush and tall grass we were prevented from capturing more than one of them. which we carried to the tent. During our absence we often heard the report of muskets and therefore were not surprised upon finding a number of dead hogs by the tent. which had been brought thither by those who accompanied the gunner The carpenter being an old Mexican soldier and well versed in an out door life commenced

Jan.

Cleaning one of the shoats while I was making preperation for its cooking. It was not long before I had a fire burning briskly and the steam that arose from the spots affirmed the fact, while dead hogs were being brought in from every quarter. The sports man getting fatigued and hungry commenced a general resort around the tent, and if I rightly judged done ample justice to the repast. After clearing away the dishes I started with my old companion the Soldier to reach the highest summit of the Island. The route was very tiresome on account of the many hills and valleys that that are thickly covered with small bush with occasionly a tree appiarently about 25 feet in height We observed many that had been blown down by the howling tempests which are very common among the Islands. For fear of loosing our way I would ascend some tall tree and take observations and also get refreshed by the gentle zephyrs that swept threigh the ferrest. After all was completed, we would pursue our course and not forgetting to search for arromatic herbs or get some new specimens for our botanical department. We soon found ourselves upon the second highest summit which was divided from the the tallest by a deep gulley

Which descended to the sea a distance of about 300 feet. Where we sat down to refresh ourselves and our attention was attracted to the opposite side by a number of goats which ~~which~~ were watching our movements with great eagerness. We then observed that they were working to the height of the mountain which was entirely barren and we watching the opportunity slipped from their view and commenced planning and making preparations for the capture of one or more of their number. Being in readiness and having no weapons except what the ground afforded me bent our steps towards the mountain and ascertained that there were about 30 goats upon its summit. Placing ourselves in the best position for an attack I moved toward them with a handful of ground apples and drove them down into a shallow cave where I could look down upon them a distance of about 13 feet. There were two passages leading from their shelter around the sides of the mountain and a larger part of the number made their escape. I soon perceived their intention of leaving us entirely and I placed the soldier to the left hand passage while I had full command of the other.

Jan

We were not prepared for an excursion of this kind and knew that it would be useless to attempt getting one alive, and I therefore tried to kill one and take him to the tent if possible.

I then commenced a shower of stones at the crowd two of which took effect and their bodies went over the precipice where it would be useless to undertake to get to them for doubtless they went to the water edge where the breakers were continually dashing against the rocks.

The remaining ones made a general rush through the left hand passage and the soldier keeping on the lookout knocked over two of them, one of which caught in a small clump of bushes beyond our reach, not being satisfied to see him remain there I rolled a large stone on to him and down he went with the rest of his brethren.

All made their escape but one during the melee, and he jumped down in to a small hole a cave where our weapons could not take effect.

The soldier then proposed that we should try if possible to descend to one or more of them which could not be done but one way, and that was to retrace our steps as far as the opening of the gully and then the route was steep and dangerous.

We had arrived about one half of the distance when we beheld one of them, but a short distance ahead of us. Upon reaching the bedding we found that it would be impossible to get it to top of gulley and it being useless to go farther took a small part of the skins and commenced with some difficulty to retrace our steps which was accomplished partly on "all fours."

We then took bearings and stood "toward the town where we arrived about an hour before sunset. After supper we had a song and then made preparations for sleeping which much needed for we were all very tired.

After we had all got stowed down the fleas commenced their work which was to much for me as well as others, and we turned out made a large fire by the tent and then took a large brand to the side of the mountain where we built a large fire and after it had burned out we returned to the tent where we took a short rest and I for one was glad to see the dawn of morning.

I forgot to mention that one of the Mustketers fired at a clump of waving bushes mistaking them for a flock of goats about 12 o'clock at night.

Jan

After breakfast was dispensed with some of number amused themselves with swinging & pitching quaits, while others followed the gunners. There was a general understanding among all hands that they should all meet at the tent about 10 o'clock which was obeyed. We then started for the mountain where the goats had been seen the day previous which we termed "Goat Bluff", leaving a trio behind to prepare dinner & keep order around the house.

We had arrived nearly to the bluff when I got permission from the second mate to turn to the left accompanied by a Gee in order to turn the goats (if there should be any) to the right that they might be compelled to mount the highest bluff. I had advanced but a few steps before I saw a large flock of goats ahead of me and being without any arms thought it most prudent to wait for their movement. The flock soon parted and ran very rapidly a number going to the right passed the gunners while the remaining portion ascended the left hand bluff

Fortunately for me and my companion that a man came to our assistance unexpectedly for with out him the whole number would probably have forced their passed us. As soon as we had them secure we set up a howling & hooting for the gunners to come to our assistance which they did in about 15 minuets.

After they had all arrived and placed themselves in shooting position the orders to "fire" were given by the 2d mate but to the amusement of all his gun the only one out of the four but what misfired. From the others you could hear a constant flicking until by chance the thing went off. One Goat was wounded during the first broadside so much so that we soon took charge of his remains.

Quite a number passed us during this affray but enough were left for targets After shooting a number in this manner the remainging ones descended to a cave where we could easily get to them The 2d mate went and shot 4 of them two of which fell over the precipice

We then commenced planning how we might get some out alive. which was accomplished by means of a piece of spun yarn bent on to a pole and passed down the cave where a

Jan

Where a man stood ready to bend it on to their legs. In this manner we took out first one billy goat, partly wounded, and four nanny goats about 6 weeks old.

This we thought was doing very well and we dressed what meat we could carry together with the four live goats. Our jaunt through the woods & brush was really fatigueing and I was really glad when I arrived again to the tent. After clearing away the meals for the day we thought it more prudent to make ourselves more comfortable than we were the night previous. We therefore commenced brushing & repairing another old house which contained a fireplace where we intended to keep a fire all night. Unfortunately for us we were arroused at about 12 o'clock at night by the cry of fire, and soon the whole building was enveloped in flames. We then had to resort to the old house where I passed the night wraped in a piece of canvass, but very uncomfortably suffering much from the cold. The house that was burnt did not contain much furniture and therfore could not expect much loss although some lamented the loss of their pipes.

Jan 5-7 51.

The following day proved to be good and the ship was seen early in the morning beating up to the island. she being to the leeward. Confident that we should not be able to embark before afternoon the greater part of the company sought some amusement. while others (poor weakly things) snooged away their time in the tent.

After getting dinner cleared away which consisted of a muscle chowder we packed up our traps and went on board between the hours of 3 & 4. and brought with us the live stock which consisted of 4 goats 2 pigs and an abundance of fleas. As far as concerned myself I enjoyed it very well although suffering some at night. by the cold. We had a great plenty to eat of hogs goats, birds, & shell fish besides a good quantity of goose berries. But I must confess that I was really glad when I arrived again on board where it seems more like my home. after being on shipboard for 16 months; and hardly known what it is to be relieved from daily duty. But yet all of these things must be expected. and if we get in to a scrape we must abide by the consequences.

52. Jan.

We will now attempt to give a brief description of the Barque during our absence. After we landed she went in to Pitts Straits for recruits at neighbor Hunts. and there spoke the Ship Kensington of New Bedford 52 months out with 1400 bbls of sperm oil Three men deserted her at Pitts Island and one man was left there sick. he not having been on shore for 21 months. The ship was very short handed. and in a leaky condition. One of the men that deserted us here last season had gone to Australia while the other a black Gee was living with Mr Hunt where he intend to terminate his days. After taking the raft on shore for water and getting a quantity of fresh provision on board she stood out the straight and towards the "island of goats" and so ended her cruise. The only accident that she met with was in carrying away her mainsail in a squall, which was quickly replaced by a new one right from the "slop chest" She also had on board a large dog "that was banished for his rougery" &c

Feb. After our return to the ship we stood to the Srd. & Era, and returned the 28th of Jan without taking any oil. The L. W. then went ashore on Goat Island and returned the 30th with 3 live billy goats, but left 3 men who had deserted. As far as I could judge by words they had a very good time but were glad to come on board again. The ship then stood off from the land to the S and at the latter part lowered for sperm whales but it being so rugged we met with no success.

During the first of Feb we saw the Kensington a number of times but did not gam with her we also saw whales a number of times

Feb. 14th run in at Pitts Island for recruits and the Capt was ashore all night The day following we got off water, stock & provision and then stood out the Straight. I left 2 letters here in the care of a sick man from the Kensington to go home the first opportunity. I was very sorry that the wind blew so hard as to prevent the girls from visiting us for I anticipated a good time. But as it was I had to content myself by looking at them through the spyglass which I considered quite a treat on account of not seeing a white woman for so long a time

Feb

During our stay here I was presented with a very handsome bouquet from Lizzie the eldest girl who has just bloomed into 10 summers, I was very sorry that I had no thing worthy to send in return and I therefore had to content myself by sending my best respects with a number of warm biscuit.

As we were ready to start out again we was greeted by a farewell parting with Mr Hunt and then stood out to the S.S.W. with a fresh wind from S.E. The day following the 16th we gamed with the Brig Jane 5 weeks from Hobart Town. The Capt went on board and remained during the day but she had no news of importance About 4 o'clock P.M. we found ourselves and the brig in company with the ship Oregon New Bedford lately from the Ochotsk sea. via. Sandwich Islands bound home after a short cruise around the Chat. Islands From her we received intelligence from the States dated Sept 10, 56. which gave an account of the civil war that was at that time raging in the Territory of Kansas. and also of the Presidential Nomination. which were news to us which were termed of some importance although many miles from our happy homes fireside.

Early the next morning the Capt spoke to me that we might possibly have a female visitor in the afternoon as the Capt of the brig had his wife on board. and he thought that I might make a few extra preparations which were heartily done. At first the very thought really astonished me ~~at first~~, but I mustered up all of my energy and endeavored to make the best of it. It was a few minutes past 3 when they came, and returned about ½ past 6.

I was somewhat pleased with the boys yarn that he had to spin. after he was released from the state room where circumstances placed him for a short time. Says he. "I had a fair sight at her I peeked through the keyhole and viewed her from top to toe, &c. As for myself I did not call her very handsome although being deprived from the society of them for so long a time. she looked more angelical than any thing else. and I earnestly believe that it is for the want of good female society among seamen that causes them to be degraded below any other class of people. There would be less drinking carousing gambling &c when they return to port and many other things that tend to corrupt the morals of the seafaring men.

Feb

While they were on board they all appeared to enjoy themselves very well. and little Tommy was delighted with every thing that he saw. The Carpenter made several toys for his amusement and the Capt also gave him a rabbit. The Capt. of the Oregon was also with us but he remained until late in the evening After he returned we stood to the S. and saw them the next day as also we did for several days in succession. Feb 22d spoke the Oregon. and she was cutting in the whale that she had taken the day previous and had broken 3 fishhooks. Parted company at night and the next day raised sperm whales about 3 oclock P.M. lowered for them and the L B missed 2 very good chances. and we chased them until night set in and then came on board minus whale. The day following was rather thick weather with fresh winds After the Capt went on deck from supper he raised a large sperm whale close to the ship and the L B went down with Mr Chappell for Boatsteerer and went along side of the whale like a log stood up and darted, stemmed all, and what a sight both were floating on the top of the water. the whale gave a kick and off he went unharmed.

Feb. 57. 5. 7.

Our having so bad luck occasioned very disagreeable feelings by many and my way thinking about it that Capitains are few who would not vent their spite on some one. and in this case poor Ships was the mark to shoot at. but he was not fool enough to stand no more than one broadside before he struck a bee line forward as fast as his crippled limbs would carry him, occasionly casting a look over each shoulder for fear of another assault.

As for missing the whale it was the general opinion that it was caused by slack blubber. which has more than once been the case

The day following we spoke the Martha. Capt Smith whom we saw here last season. She had taken an 80 bbl whale the day previous besides missing others. After she left Oparo last July she went to Tahaita and from thence a cruise on the line then to the Bay of Islands. Here she got news of ships from the South and North, which we received the day that we spoke her. Ships had done very well S. of N. Zealand and the ships from the N.W. had averaged 700 bbls. These news ringing loud in our Capts ears and I think that we shall have the pleasure of visiting the Northern regions about next season.

March 9th. One year ago to day we took our first whale. To day is pleasant with moderate winds from S.W. During the first part we saw 5 sails in sight. and about noon we spoke and gamed with the Oregon. She had been chasing whales but owing to their course and going fast they were prevented from taking any. She reported the Martha as taking 2 sperm whales the day previous which most certainly was very good luck

A man from Mystic came on board from the Oregon. and although my not being acquainted I spent the greater part of the afternoon in conversation which was very agreeable.

Owing to his meeting with a Mystic man in Lahina I had no news of importance.

It is impossible for me to describe the peculiar sensation that is produced in meeting with one whom you can associate with about your friends after an absence of so long a time If there is any thing that tends to revive the scenes of home & childhood it is this. and I must confess that it produced a wish that I might accompany him on his homeward passage which will be about 4 months.

We cruised here until the 11th of March without taking any whales, and then Stood S.W. toward the right whaling ground on the meridian. Our sojourn here was until the 21st seeing whales but once and those running fast. The 24th we had a gam with the Martha. which continued through the day. and I think that Capt Griswold on stilts looks about the same as last season. with the exception of a heavy beard. The 29th we spoke her again bound Westward. and then bid her farewell wishing her good success. We continued beating up to the land through the day. and the day following we entered Pitts Strait and fired 4 salutes with our long tom, Two boats then went on shore. and returned full of potatoes &c. and during the interval a boat went and loaded with excelent fish. It was something pleasing to again return ~~again~~ to the "Island of plenty" for here can be had almost every thing of the vegetable species besides a great many other things which are great luxuries in life. But then we do not see the fruit-trees hanging their long branches to the ground over burdened with fruit. nor hear the pealing of the church going bell, as in our native land.

It was not until our arrival here that we ~~had~~ heared of the 3 men that left the ship at S.E. Island. and the sad fate of one of their number, who had found a watery grave while attempting to cross over to Pitt Island.

His name was "John G. Thompson," a native of Lockport. New York. and left a wife and one child. who will no doubt be much grieved over his melancholly death. It took place the 14th or 15th of February which date I could not positively ascertain. The other two, ~~one~~ a native of France the well known Johny Crapfoo. and a Connecticut man had been taken off by the natives after suffering greatly from hunger & exposure, and then taken to the Chattam Island where they are waiting a return to New Holland. It seemed by what I could learn, they had some difficulty among themselves, which caused him to attempt the passage alone. It was reported by some that the Frenchman had struck at him with a knife and not hitting his object. hit a tree and broke the blade, and that the knife was in the possession of Cady the Connecticut man. But as there were many false rumors reported it was really uncertain to ascertain the truth of the subject in the least.

Mr Hunt has found a paddle that it is supposed he used with "T. G." marked upon the handle and no other marks has been found of his remains

And probably that he was devoured by sharks. and then not until he had nearly reached the other side. It was reported that Cady saw him rise on a sea and then fall, never to rise again. The distance was about 2 miles across. and it was a bold undertaking to commence with. As for the apparatus that he had constructed it was difficult to ascertain but it was in some shape with the hides of goats and hogs. whether made in a canoe or to hold wind I do not know.

During our stay here we were busy fishing & recruiting ship, and the 2nd of April in the afternoon after foreing 2 salutes we started for Rarotonga taking with us a pretty pet dog which belonged to the late Cooper of the St Peters. which was wrecked on Chatham Island about 9 months ago

Flarieuf's are common on board of whalers and one visited us while laying in at Hunters ville between the 2nd mate and the Capt. and the former was ordered to go below where he cheerfully went. and as for the termination of the scene we shall have to wait for time to reveal

Farewell, and adieu to thee, isle of the sea.
To thee may nature's laws be at rest
And to thy kind people we heartily wish.
Them peace, health and happiness, forever be blest

During our passage which was in 12 days the ship leaked badly owing to a heavy press of canvass and a rough sea. and the weather being wet and foggy the most of the time rendered our passage very dissagreeable.

Another one of those common occurrences visitited us which was between the 4th mate and Capt and finaly terminated between the 2nd " mate and Capt the result being undecided, and both claiming the victory

The first day at the island was occupied in getting off water, for our Northern cruise and the day following the Starboard watch went on liberty. As we arrived on the beach the natives came down in great numbers some with their horses to let, others to get friends, or a piece of "tobacco ish", and many other things to suit their heathen desires It was my intention to go to the lower village and finding no one to accompany me I was obliged to go alone and more than that I had the distance to walk. which was not less than 10 miles While persuing my journey I would often stop and and sit beneath the the cooling shade of the orange tree, whose branches were loaded with the delicious fruit and the ground beneath which was nearly concealed but plainly of the immense yield of the of the precious tree,

As for the length of time it took me to complete my journey I can not say, but this I know that I was quite weary, owing to the great quantity of mud in the road, and the long distance for one to travel who has been so long at sea where there is nothing to pace but a few feet of the deck. I soon formed acquaintance with the kings son who could talk quite good English. and after a short conversation we took a ~~short~~ walk to his brothers house a young man who is deeply engaged in the Missionary cause and has spent nearly 4 years in England where he devoted his time to a good advantage besides visiting Scotland, Ireland and a short tour on the Continent. He could talk the English language quite fluently. and during his absence from home he kept a correct journal of the incidents that transpired and the names of the principal men with whom he associated and also their places of residence. After we had enjoyed a pleasant tete a tete, he shewed me a great many large and handsome paintings that he had brought with him from England. He then conducted me to a large chest that was nearly filled with curosities useful instruments and a great assortment of books both in the Rarotonga and English language

After perusing the most of them he presented me a book. and also a quantity of writing paper. While we were engaged in conversation his bride entered the apartment. and took a seat by his side. He was married a week previous to a French mulatto girl of Mengea. and he seemed to think that he had chosen the richest pearl of the South Sea Islands. I was sorry that time forced me to bid adieu to the acquaintance I had formed and as I bid him farewell he shook my hand warmly and earnestly entreated me if I ever came to the Island again to make him a visit which he desired would be of longer duration

I then went in company with my former friend to view the church which I found erected upon the same plan of its neighboring islands. In front was a monument erected in memory of the Revr. John Williams who was massacred while spreading the gospel among the savages.

We then went to the Missionary's mansion which is quite neatly erected but finding no one at home but his wife our stay was short and contained only time necessary to examine the many painting, charts. and different apartments of the house.

Apr 5.7 O. 5.

It was about sunset when I reached the beach and in a short time we were again in readiness to go on board. It was not until we arrived on shipboard that we ascertained two of the men missing and Jankees at that and one of them the same person that run away here last season.
The day following the L. W. went on liberty. and as far as I could ascertain enjoyed themselves very well. and everything was peaceable until they were about to go on board, when the cabin boy got knocked down by a kanaka (~~for saucing him~~ to whoom the boy had been quite saucey.
After the watch was set at night, another row-de-dow took place between the 3d mate and boat steerer which terminated in black eyes and some loss of blood, Liquor in this as well as in the most of seamens squabbles was the cause of the muss. During the past two days we have been recruiting with fruit and no doubt but what we have on board was in New York market it would be worth from 2 to 3000 dollars and it all cost the Capt. a mere trifle. A barrel of salt fish (pehe) would buy 30 bushells of oranges or 20 bunches of bananas and everything else in proportion the natives seem to have a great relish for the food, and they would work all day if the Capt. gave one pehe "

Apr.

This day the 18th of April is kept as Sunday and the Starboard watch is again on liberty. As a general thing the natives regard the Sabbath quite strictly. and it really did not seem the same place, no horse-riding no shouting no one walking in the streets unnecessarily & a great many other things which tends to life business and animation. After the forenoon exercises at the church I went around visiting to different houses with one of the crew and we often met with small groups of women holding a sort of conference & prayer meeting. and then join in singing which greatly reminded me of other days. During the afternoon the services were performed by a native Missionary. and also in the native language. After the dismission I went with a number of others to take a view of the Rev. A. Buszacott's mansion which is laid out and erected as neatly as those of our upper tens at home. On the left hand opposite side of the street a number of houses are built and occupied by students who are preparing for the missionary course among some of the neighboring islands

As the day drew to its close the crew gathered on the beach and when we embarked we found one man and 4 kanakas missing. The white man was one of them that run and returned again at Ptt Island. The following day the H. W. went on shore again and everything passed of quite peaceably. In the afternoon we were visited by the Missionary and his daughter Sarah Ann a young and accomplished lady about the age of 21. The day was fine and beautiful and as their business was to take a sketch of the island it afforded them a delightful season, and completing the task, the Capt. showed them some of the "sights" of the ship such as how they take, cut in, mince, and try out whales, and also the force of our "Injun" law me, says she "how delightful, aint it par." and other things were observed which were objects of attraction. But time passes of rapidly when the fair sex are around, and in a short time they were again returning to the shore.

The Capt ordered the liberty to be stopped on account of the 5 men running away. The kanakas that remained over night returned to day they being considered a privelege character around the neighboring island all of them having a brother or sister among the members of the natives

April 20th was quite pleasant and was spent in getting off fruit. The mate took a boat and went on shore in the morn and returned at 3 P.M. with two of the runaways. They were put in irons but kept on deck it being to hot below. April 21st the Capt came off towards night and we then stood toward Why to tack leaving behind our 2d mate one runaway, and 2 sick men one a Pourtigee. the other a native. The following day at about 9 oclock the men in irons were seized in the main rigging and all hands called aft The Capt then took a piece of rattling stuff made a short speech about their conduct and his promises, and then gave Howard 12 lashes for robbing him, and Wallace 14 for running away. He then stepped back to Howard and gave him 8 nine for running away. They were then cut down and went about duty and I think that it will be a long time before they stop liberty again by running away We also shipped two Americans here at the Island to go on the N. W. cruise. one by the name of William Cox the other Thomas Walker both of them good seamen.

Owing to our 2d mate's leaving the ship caused a promotion to the officers beneath him and a boat steerer appointed to head the L. B. B. 2 men were also taken from the forecastle to act as boat steerers and new boat's crew's were chosen for all of the boats. A boat steerer was appointed a ship keeper and I now have another man in the cabin, but it takes one more to make the compliment.

After we got clear from the land we met with head winds, rains squalls and after trying about a week to get to Why to take he we had to leave the morning after it here in sight, in a heavy thunder storm.

We lay in sight of the Hervey Blands 4 days and it seemed almost impossible to get away from them, owing to light winds and an unfavorable current. We then made as much sail as we could carry, and I think that there is not a man on board that is sorry that we are now bound for the N. W. where it is anticipated by nearly all that we shall get more oil than we have during our season in the Southern Seas, where we have been through all sorts of weather, and scarcely any thing to show for it at that price.

May

May 5th " crossed the line in Long 165. and the day previous we lowered for Sperm Whales the Le. B. missing which makes 4 times in succession. although the chance was not what might be called a good one. The boats continued chasing them until night but on account of their going fast could not get on and they came on board and stood on our course.

We Struck the North East Trade after we crossed the line and did not loose them until Lat. 25. when the wind hauled more to the S.ard.

May 18th. The first part of the day we saw quite a number of "finbacks" and at ½ past 1 P. M. raised right whales. The boats went down at 2 and at 4 the S. B. fastened to a large cow the length of which was about 70 feet. The Le. B. then came up and fastened to a large calf which slightly stove 3 boats before they killed it and then he sunk. We got the cow along side at 6 and let her remain during the night and the day following we cut her in. It was said by old whalemen that it was the largest right whale that they ever saw. and if it had not been for the calf she would have turned up 250 barrels but as it was it amounted to only about 130.

She had a nice head of bone and we got it all without loosing a particle.

June 5-7

June 5th raised "Attou," the western most of the "Aleutian" Island's and about a week previous we had head winds and calm's, June 6th calm nearly all day the land distant about 25 miles and the hills of which was covered with snow It is stated that a Russian establishment is on the island and carry on the fur trade, but theirs must be cold comfort, The Lat of the Island is about 53. Long. 172, 30. June 7th entered the Sea of Behring and our reception seemed to be generally known by the finny tribe for we was visited by finbacks, porpoises, puffing-pigs, sharks, sword fish and a new species of birds, which would come and take a view of us and then steer off and all commenced a noise that resembles the white gull of our shores. The day was very fine and pleasant and and it being the Sabbath we did not capture any of them. It was on this Island that the Ann Bedford was wrecked in a fog about 8 years previous with the loss of one man which was caused by saving the lives of the rest of the crew. He took a line on shore and made it fast to a rock and was so completely chilled through that he was found dead by the first man that reached the shore. by means of the line by which all were saved.

We had excellnt weather all through the sea and June 14th we raised Cape Navarin on the Asia coast. The middle of the day was foggy, but it cleared away in the afternoon and then we beheld the mountains & valleys covered with snow and not the least sign of any herbage Towards night we saw a sail to the windward and as we approached her she stood off to the Eastward apparently affraid of some danger. which we ascertained was the case by a field of ice that came floating past us about 12 oclock at night

A great many birds & seals were seen here & we was fortunate enough to capture one of the latter species. The day after our arrival we stood along by Cape St Thadeus and about 3 oclock the cry of "Sail ho" was heard from aloft. and upon inquiry was found to be off our weather bow on the opposite tack and standing on the wind as soon as we came within glass distance we set the ensign and hauled up the mainsail "but he heeded it not" at 5 oclock she stood on the other tack and the Capt thinking then that he would run down hauled up the main sail again and we met with the same success

The Capt. then made all sail and we were also favored with a good and the next morning we were to the windward of the sail

June 5-7 1853.

The wind was very light through the day and we had a very good time gamming. The ship proved to be the Hassan of New Bedford 7 months from home and had taken 200 bbls of oil. We received quite a bundle of news among which was the decision of the Presidential Election. She furnished us with quite a number of shoes which we much needed and also many other small articles. The Hassan is the first ship that we have seen since leaving Pitts Island and the distance that we have sailed during that time which is a little over 3 months is about 7,000 miles. None but the mariner knows the heart felt joy that prevails within his breast, upon speaking a ship from home when he has been tossed upon the briny deep for days months & years. Although we do not hear from the home of our childhood as we desire, but yet it is a great consolation for those who take an interest in the welfare of the country to know how its affairs are terminating, and truly I can say that,

When o'er the silent seas alone,
For days and weeks we've cheerless gone,
Oh those who've felt it know how sweet,
Some sunny morn a sail to greet.

June

June 18th made Cape Bhering and then stood along the coast to the Eastward accompanied by the Nassau. The day following we were quite close in to the land and early in the morning two boats came off loaded with Indians belonging to the Esquimaux tribe Their features soon reminded me and also their dress of the pictures that I used to look at in my Geography, when little I thought that I should ever be among them. They brought off in their boats a quantity of bone & ivory which the Capt. purchased of them for tobacco. During the latter part of the day we were visited by a great many boats from Plover bay all of which were loaded with men women & children of nearly all ages. All of the boats contained more or less trade but the most of them wished for so great a price that it would not pay in buying it to a good advantage and others wished for rum which was an article that they could not be supplied with from us They remained on board until 12 o'clock at night and then they felt unwilling to go.

The Capt. made two very handsome girls a present of his rabbits and they felt greatly delighted and wished to have the dog to which they seemed to take quite a deep interest.

June. 5-7. 75.

The day following we was to far from the land to receive visits from them but we could see a number of their sandalls around among the crew which they had purchased. We saw a great many whales here close to land of the "mussle digger" species but did not attempt any capture. One of the Indians that came on board yesterday created much laughter among all hands. He was about 5 feet high and apparently about 20 years of age and well proportioned. He could speak a few words in English and he was quite talkative to every one as far as his talent extended. It appeared that he had received a blow upon the nose from some cause and the blood had run down his face and was dried quite hard which made him look very savage. The method which he had taken to prevent the flow of blood was quite simple which was nothing more than to fill his nostrils full of vacum, and I think that it would have brought smiles upon any deacons face if they were permitted to have a peep at the Esquimaux.

June 22. spoke the Nassua again and during the latter part of the day we saw a great many "Fin backs" and the Capt. went down gave one a bomb lance which made him spout blood and when he was seen again he was nearly 2 miles from the ship.

We also had a visit from the natives but nothing occured of account.

June

The next morning we picked up a "bow head which had been killed by the natives apparently about 3 days. We then came to anchor between Diomed & East Cape and cut him in leaving the Narrow to pursue her course which was about half a mile to the windward when we first seen the whale, giving full proof that "an inch on a mans nose is a considerable". He turned up 100 barrels besides having a very large head of bone. We then run in to East Cape and were visited by the natives but nothing was purchased except a dog. Leaving here the 25th. the day following we raised the ice which was black with walrus and 4 boats were lowered and in about 4 hours we had 19 of them stretched upon the deck. They also brought 2 cubs on board alive which was really a sight to those that did not go in the boats but the Capt ordered them to be killed on account of their continual barking or bellowing which could be heard to any part of the ship. The day following we saw them again and in about 2 hours we took 12 on board. The next morning was calm & pleasant but soon we were favored with a fine breeze and in a short time we were gamming with the Narrow which lasted through the day. She had been to the American coast since we saw her last and then following the ice along had taken 7 walrus, or rather their heads.

July 57

July 3d was a day of some excitement and also curosity. The first part of the day was foggy but the weather cleared shortly after dinner and two white bears were descried but a short distance from the ship. The Capt wild with excitement, ordered his boat to be lowered away while he bawled out to me with the top of his voice, to get his gun & ammunition box, which was speedily done As if need of help the mate also went to the conflict with his boat & war implements, and he succeded in giving the first broad side but with no effect while the Capts voice could be heard to the ship telling him not to fire unless he could shoot in the ear. The Capt then came up with his 5 barrel piece, but he would have done as well had he not fired But to the termination of their existence, which was by the effect of 12 broadsides in the course of 2 hours They were then towed to the ship & taken on board and the largest one weighed 709 pounds, the other being a cub nearly grown. The Atlas then being quite near to us we had a general gam, which lasted until 8 o clock, and after giving them a portion of our prize we parted with hoz wishing them "greasy luck" on the fourth. I also became acquainted with a man who had sailed from Stonington with whom I had quite an agreable gam.

July

The 4th was somewhat celebrated with us, but not as we would really desire. The big gun was taken from its moorings and fired 4 times and the American ensign was floating in the breeze. The A. was but a short distance from us and she was not behind in the celebration. Their "long tom" was barking loud and the "stars & stripes" were hoisted in the heavens.

This shows that the spirit of "independence" is shown in the Arctic Ocean as well as in the bosom of our Federal Republic. The day passed off with us, without any broken limbs or loss of life. and we are partaking of bear meat instead of the rare delicacies that we might enjoy in our native residents, by the side of those whom we love & cherish — but one thing is quite certain and that is that we cannot enjoy the presence of our friends at home and be in the Arctic Ocean at the same time. If one would see the world must he remain always at home and have it brought to him? no - it would be an impossibility. If you would know of what the world is composed, especially the squalls around Chatham Islands, you must not remain in old Connect. but venture out and make an experiment yourself. and then when you return home to your friends you can tell them something probable about the "wonders of the world

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July 5-7

From July 6th to July 11th we saw a great many "bowheads" and it was blowing a gale nearly all the time, with a considerable fog. We were fortunate enough to get one of their number which was done by the S. B. and in 7 hours from the time he was struck he was safely stowed away in the blubber room.

July 13th when blowing a moderate gale and a plenty of whales around, the Capt ordered the boats down to try their luck, and in about an hour, the S. B. B. struck a large whale and with its natural instinct like all other whale started to the windward with railroad speed. It was but a short time the boat held to the irige for in going so fast and a heavy sea on with oars she came near swamping a number of times and the mate deemed it prudent to let him take the line, which he finally did. The boats then came on board and the whale came so close to the ship but not near enough to give him a bomb lance. Two boats then went down to try him again but as soon as they got within 2 darts of him, he would to use a whalemans expression "let go and fall," and the last we saw of him he was going very fast to the leward with eyes out, and probably he is going until the present time.

July

The day following about 7 o'clock P. M. the S. B. struck and turned up a cow whale and we got him along side and cut him in during the night. The whale was quite large but it did not turn up as much oil as we anticipated. The 17th we fell in with the Nassau again and during her absence from us had taken 2 whales making 200 barrels. After the Capt. returned from the "gam" he was greatly "cut up" to think the N. had done as well if not better than himself and after a bit of a spat with the mate he went to mast head, without his dinner, saying that he would have a whale before Saturday night, and we were not surprised to see a number get whales and a little harder probably than agreed with their constitution. The 21st we spoke the N again and had a short gam. She had taken a whale the 19th and it was yet in her blubber room. After leaving her we lowered for whales, and the W. B. struck but the irons drawed in a short time, and the day ended without any whales. But the day following proved that another whale was for us. We lowered a number of times through the day, and at 6 o'clock the Le. B. fastened and we got the "pelt" along side at about 8, and through the night we had all we wished of him on deck and in the blubber room,

July 57

On the morning of the 24th I was awakened from a very pleasant dream by the boats being lowered for whales. and I had scarcely gone again to the land of sleep before I heared the Capt's voice utering those welcomed words "there she blows" and also orders to the cook to call me. providing a boat got fast I had just arrived on deck as the Capt says "there he gives it to him," and orders for the watch to be called and also to lower away his boat which was manned by ship keepers myself included. I seated myself at the after oar and in a short time we was along side of leviathan, and I shall long remember the shouts that ascended from those four boats it seemed as if the "sluers" tried their utmost to to make all the noise possible. At first I tried to keep mum of what was said. but I found it impossible and I then placed my attention (what I had to spare) on the sluer that stood in the Capt's boat yelling to the top of his voice, and it seemed to me as if when he got tired of yelling "stern you buggers, stern you buggers, stern" he would to rest himself sing out pull ahead you blackgard's, pull, stern 2, pull 3, &c. and to tell the truth I dont think that he knew what he said half of the time, himself, But as luck would have it we came back in about an hour all safe & sound with dry jackets

July

After we had taken the whale on board we started for Point Barrow* in company with the Charles Morgan accasionly with a few cakes of ice, The 26th we saw the American Coast a few miles South of Icy cape, and during the latter part of the day stood to the S. W. on account of drift ice & bad weather. 29th found us in lat. 70, 50 long 166, and close to the icy barrier. We then stood to the Eastward and the day following proved to us that the barrier extended to the shore about 50 miles north of Icy Cape and that it would be impossible to reach Point Barrow with the ship. The two Capt's then held a consultation and considered it best to retrace our steps to the old whaling ground and try for the remainder of our seasons labor.

In this case like that of Elephant Island were many blasted hopes & empty pockets, for it was there we intended getting our oil which many supposed would amount to 35-00 this season. But how easy to build castles in the air and how much more so to have them destroyed. But thanks to the great Jehova that we are all alive, and enjoying the great blessing of health, and may we yet meet with good success.

The Lat. of P. Barrow 71, 23' and the highest we attained was 70° 50'.

The last day of July was celebrated by us in getting another whale, which was taken by the W. B. at about 5 o'clock P.M. and we got him along side and stowed him away during the night. More whales were seen this day, than ever we have seen before at one time, we could see them blowing in almost every direction. but the weather being very unfavorable we considered ourselves lucky in getting the one that we did.

If paper & time will permit we will pen a short sketch of "Mysinber's" life while on shipboard. Be it remembered that he was purchased of the Cape East natives abouth a month since for 4 plugs of tobacco and a dear purchase at that, for he would give some of the most hideous howls whenever any one touch him that any one ever heared uttered by a dog. and while taking air it seemed as if the more dirt that he could get in to the better he was satisfied. I recollect one day after he had been washed in strong lye, he was one of the most comminced things that I ever saw. and few persons would have looked upon that poor dog without giving vent to a burst of laughter. But the poor fellow being no comfort to himself and no one else was one day consigned to the blue waters of the Arctic Ocean. and

His yelling mingled mid the ocean roar.
Alas poor dog your yelling now is o'er.

Aug

Sunday Aug. 2d 1857. was as calm a day as we have ever witnessed. The waters of the Icy Ocean lay motionless and as far as the eye could reach. Its surface was as smooth as glass. During the fore noon the watch on deck were busily engaged at the works, while the watch below were enjoying a sweet repose, and dreaming ~~of~~ probably of their young & joyful days, among parents, brothers & sisters. About 3 hours had passed away in the afternoon when a sail was raised to the windward nearly enveloped in the dense smoke that was ascending from the works Soon another, and still another sail was raised all of them to the windward and standing towards us with a light air that descended to the topsails. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the nearest one passed our stern & proved to be the Indian Chief of S. L. 10 months from home. She then gave the names of the other vessels, which proved to be the Ocean Wave & our old "Pard," the Nassau. In a short time the Capts of the newly arrived ships came on board, and then a general "gam" commenced. accompanied with the usual "here is a bowhead for us all but before they had ended their "tete a tete" they were joined by Capt Murdock, and they all declared that they knew he was coming for they "saw his head over the fore yard."

After the luxuries were placed upon the table, I seated myself upon the medicine chest at the forward part of the cabin and the jokes that were passed off were so dry that to do my utmost I could not suppress my laughter. Capt Huntley was a very profane man and many times did his oaths chill my blood. There was one remark that he made about himself which his looks quite decided. says he "Capt H can leave off smoking & chewing tobacco, but I'll be d—d if I can leave off drinking rum." The remark that he passed of at Capt M. expense raised quite a laugh. Capt M. had been doing justice to a goodly number of herrings and doubting the probability of his ever getting off his shirt when Capt H. says "never mind Murdoch stretch up and eat again." Capt Baker was not at all behind he kept his row along with the rest of the number but his features showed that he was used to the bend of the elbow. At about one o'clock the party seperated but there was one thing in which they did not act justly and that was in not relating to the Capt. the death of his wife and the only reason in my mind for withholding it was that it would dampen their good time which they always anticipate. The Rambler was seen coming from the S. at the time but we wishing to get to the A. the next morning we were only in sight of Nassau.

But a few days passed away before the Capt. heared of his wifes death, by his nephew. and he thought as many others did that it was not right to keep it from him. Aug 5th another gam passed off on board of the A. and it was there the Capt read an account of her death in the paper. which he brought on board.

She died Feb 7th 1847 aged 27 yrs 7 months.

"And now her gentle spirit dwells,
In happiness with God."

Seeing no whales we stood up to Cape Liburne but were disappointed in not finding them here and towards night we run off shore to the A. where we saw two ships chasing whales. The Nassau had struck one but had not yet "turned him up" when we passed her which was about 9 o'clock We hove-luffed to the wind and hauled aback between the two ships called all hands and lowered without success. After we had taken the boats up the wind began blowing strong from N.W. and the water appeared to be alive with whales. The next day was the day of rest and we lay under close reefed main tops'l and occasionly we saw the spouts of the leviathan ascending into the heavens. At night we had a change of wind which produced a "gam" with the Rambler. the other ship that we saw last Saturday night.

She had taken 2 whales and lost one, caused by the parting of the fluke chain. Capt. Willis came on board, and purchased a chain and returned about 12 o'clock. Early the next morning Aug 10 we took a large bow head and got him along side by 6 o'clock. While we was busy cutting Capt W. came along and spoke us, his mind strongly impressed that we had picked up his stinker. During the 12th & 13th we had a very heavy gale from the South in which time we were driven nearly in to the ice. A short time after we gamed with the N. which had been in much more danger than ourselves. It will be about as cheap to give Capt. N.'s words when he came on board say he "I was frightened, my decks were full of casks, the hold broke out to the ground tierce, the land ahead and ice to the leward, both plain in sight. now I tell you my hair stood on an end, I tried to hold it down but no go, and if the wind had continued to blow 24 hours longer we would have all been lost." No less than 5 ships were in danger of being wrecked and the most of them undoubtedly would, had the gale continued for another day. We may thank Providence for his kind protection, whose power ruleth the mighty waters and waves of the deep and boundless ocean.

August

August 13, th. A new comer hove in sight to day which proved to be the Japan. Capt. Dimon who sailed a month after we did and has taken 21,00 barrels. She took a whale to day, and at 6 o'clock the Capt. of the South, went gamming accompanied by the author of these lines.

Gamming is new business to me but yet I am bound to shine. After I had got on board I had the "nic nacks" passed up and then sung out for the steward to take them below. but I was sure to follow, and take a peep in to his good things. After we entered in to conversation he inquired my occupation, &c and I found him to be quite an intelligent person His native state he informed me was Alabama, where he attended school until he began the detestable life of whaling Our stay on board occupied about 2 hours, and the most of the time passed off in conversations upon different subjects. I received a large supply of books from the Capt & steward and after stowing away a nice pig in the basket. I placed in the book & had a basket full of eatables & readables. I found a much different manner in the Japan than the old South retains the former being a clipper and much different arrangements.

We learned from her the death of of the cook whom we left at Wby to take a year ago. sick with the consumption. They also stated that the cooper had been "allaboosed" and that he was yet on the Island, fat and lasy as a hog

Capt. Pinson had his wife with him who was in very feeble health as she had been the most of the time. Aug 17th we saw a great many whales, and during the fist part of the day we had bad weather. We lowered after dinner, and soon the W. B fastened and line parted, and afterwards fastened to two more and drawed, and missed another Mean time the Le. B. B struck and turned one up which ended the days work. The day following the W. B. drawed from another. after she had been fast about two hours. The N. was seen to take 2 and cut them in and the Rambler one. The next day we saw whales running fast to the windward and the day passed without any capture and when night set in the works were started. The day following day toward night the wind began blowing fresh from the N. W. and continued to increase until it blew a perfect gale. The ship was to the S'ed. of Point Hope when the gale abated, and during the whole time was in company with the Nassau They had made up their minds to leave entirely but after a "gam" the concluded to try it again.

The last day of Aug. we crossed the old grounds without seeing any whales, and after supper we gamed with the Barque Ocean Wave, who had made the attempt to Point Barrow, but failed on account of ice. She had cut 2 bowheads & 2 rip sacks, one of each kind she found dead.—she had a narrow squeak during the 3rd gale and got slightly damaged, I had another trial at the gaming business, but I did not enjoy myself so well as when on board of the Japan.
I admired the Barque much internally as well as externally, and the cabin which is large and well finished. After I had a tete-a-tete with the steward who was a collared man who had been long in the whaling business. I enquired for books and long shall I remember the answer he gave me. Says he "I have but one book the Bible and that is all that I desire."
After the orders to "man the boat" he took me in to the cabin again, and produced some of Capt. Baker's "extra" and he seemed much surprised when I told him that I was strictly temperance. Wishing to do a favor he gave me a bunch of segars, and then we parted, with the usual "so long" and went to our respective ships.

During the night we stood to the Nd. and about 10 o'clock the following morning we raised whales We lowered and the S. B. struck about ½ past 11. and the whale then started to the windward and acted very badly. They finally got him turned up at about 2. and we finished cutting at about 7. The O. W. took a whale and the Rambler hove in sight and was also chasing whales. The next morning we lowered without success and did not see any more whales through the day. The current was found to set very strong to the N.E. and when the altitudes were worked we were so near Cape Egmont that the Capt deemed it prudent to stand to the Southward. Sept 4th we run up to Cape Egmont and were visited by a boat which contained 4 men & 4 women. They appeared very glad to see us. and when they were half a mile from the ship we could hear them shouting & singing and slapping their hands. When they got along side the Capt made them a visit with a bucket full of tobacco. and he purchased bows & arrows heriads a lot of skins & curosities. The Capt thinking that trade must be good on shore took a hundred weight of tobacco in his boat and tried his luck. His stay did not excede 2 hours and his trade consisted of nothing but a few rabbit skins as white as snow and a coat made of the skin of birds which yet contained the feathers.

Cape Lisburne is a mountain 840 feet high and is composed of flint of the purest kind The natives had their arrows pointed with it and several extra pieces were also brought on board.

After leaving here we stood to the S.ed with very light winds and the 9th we made and passed Cape East. A sail was discovered ahead when the fog cleared away, with all sail out standing to the S.ed and during the night we lost sight of her The 12th we passed out of the Strait and stood to the S.ed sighting St. Laurence Island about 10 o'clock and the wind failing we remained in sight of it the remainder of the day.

It is something of a curiosity to see walrus sleeping upon the water; It must be that they inhale a great quantity of air to make them so buoyant, and why they could not sleep as well on the bottom as on the top is a mystery. for their head when sleeping is entirely under the water, and nothing but their bilge is out which resembles at a distance a large cask, floating upon the surface. Sunday 13th quite pleasant the ship heading to the S.ed. and we are undoubtedly bound to the Sandwich Islands, as fast as wind & water will permit and every one seems anxious to hear from their home. Blow. breezes. Blow.

Sept 14 & 7 9 B.

The 14 the wind being strong from the S.W. and the ship heading to the S. against a heavy swell, carried away the bob Stay. During the first part we passed a ship showing Fuchers signal of New Bedford. She was hove too under short sail and appeared as if she had seen whales The wind increasing we soon lost sight of her and the good breezes are wafting us toward the Fox Islands. 18 the 11 saw land about noon which proved to be the Island to the left hand of the passage. and then crowding all sail & favored with a good wind we were soon out of danger from the Island's where many a poor whaleman has laid his bones. The day following while making good time under easy sail the first class clipper ship Japan came along with gallant sails out and skimming the water like a thing alive.
When she came abeam of us the Capt ordered sail to be made and by the time the Rappa was spread we was astern about a mile
The wind was strong with heavy squalls. and the old South was drawing up to her antagonist when a squall came and carried away the weather Topgallant sheet. which sail then had to be clued up. and new sheets rove.

Sept.

Capt Dimon then watching his chance set his mizzen top gallant sails and gained ground quite fast. until we set the top gallant sail again & gaff topsail and during the day we kept along nearly together. The day following we had a gale which lasted until 4 o'clock. and when the Capt returned he gave me some papers which were sent by Capt Dimon The Japan we learned went out of the Arctic during the Northerly gale in which we got blown down to Cape Lisburne. She picked up 2 whale on Kamiascatka making her this season 13 hundred, and in all 2½ 00. Mrs Dimons health was some what better, which had been very poor since we spoke her the last time. During the night we lost sight of the ship. she probably having hauled more to the S.E.

Nothing of any great interest transpired during the passage. and the morning of the 5 of Oct we safely anchored in Honoruru harbor. Everything then seemed like home. except the swarm of native boys that gathered upon the wharf and around the ships After giving necessary orders the Capt. took a boat and went on shore. and returned again in a short time

with the letter for the ship. No pen can describe the anxiety that was felt within me to once more hear from home. After receiving my letters I became so much excited that I heeded not the date of the letter but broke open the first within my reach, which proved to be the last one that was written which was 8 months previous to my receiving them. Many news I received and I think that which most rejoiced me, as pertaining to home affairs, was in my father purchasing the old homestead. Many hours of happiness have I spent within its walls in my younger days, when the youthful heart seemed blithe and gay, and many time has it walls rang with the well known "hide and go seek." O! for another visit to those scenes again, to those scenes of happiness & enjoyment. O! for another visit among parents, brothes & sisters, that our voices may mingle again together, within that parental cot. How many times during the reading of my letters did I repeat

Home, sweet home, there is no place like home

As soon as time would permit we removed the sick man from the ship and he soon was within the walls of the U. S. Hospital. His health was failing him fast for the past 2 weeks on board and many suppose that he never would be able to reach the land alive

But his career was of short duration, the third day after his removal he became speechless - and about 10 o'clock at night he left this for another world, making 3 of our number that have died within 2 years I feel sorry to add that the news of his death did not reach the ship until after his burial; the reasons why I could not ascertain, for many if not all of his shipmates would like to have attended the service and and paid the last tribute to the departed dead. Many times did he used to call me to his bedside and speak of his dear and distant mother, with a desire that she might receive his miniature which he had in his possession. He seemed to realize from the first of his sickness that he never should be able to reach home again.

Oct 5th 98.

The discharging of oil into the John Land commenced the day after our arrival and ended the 10th of Oct.

We then hauled "out of the way" and moored ship which occupied one entire day. She commenced the drying and packing of the bone which lasted nearly a week. During this time one officer three boatsteerers and 2 foremast hands were discharged, which somewhat lessened our number. The first day that liberty commenced one man steeped out and before it ended 4 more followed suit. The 26th liberty was stopped and orders left for the mate not to let a man go on shore. At 9 P.M. the mate went on shore and left orders with the 5th mate not to let any Tammorees boats come along side. At about 8 o'clock the 5th mate came below and told me to go up and keep a look out for the boats and he would be up presently. As I arrived on deck I could hear them calling for the Tammorees and I stepped to the port waist and saw a boat advancing to the ship which I drove away. In a few moments I walked to the Starboard waist and to my great surprise, two boats were loaded with our men, who had gone down on a

P D.

Oct 1854

The ships cable and were about
5 fathom from the ship going to the shore
as fast as white ash would admit. Five
of the number went for good and no doubt
but what there would have been more had
there been conveniencies for taking their
clothes. As for the men they could not
be blamed for they had been promised
their discharge and after asking for it being
refused they determined then that they
would have it let what would come.
The Bull Dogs & Ken Hunter were
sent out to hunt but they returned with
out the game, and myself with many others
were not at all sorry, for their ill success
The hunters were on board of us several
times, and their luck here was a little better
for here while cruising on the main hold
they came across a poor Frenchman who
desired to flee from tyrannical hands. — but
the best of the sport was in the hunters
looking the remainder of the day for his
Commission book and I am positive
of one thing that he hunted in vain.
"Paper thou art, but unto ashes thou
must return"

One thing transpired while laying in port which I must not overlook. It was early in the morning after my return from market that the mate desired me to accompany him on shore, to which I consented after making a few necessary preparations. After all was ready I jumped up on to rail and mistaking the boats warp for the man-rope let go and dropped and ere my descending ceased I was about 4 feet under water Never shall I forget how I exerted myself to get to the boat while those on board were laughing and making not bath remarks which were not very palatable for one in my situation. But to make a long story short I regained the boat and then the ship and after changing my apparrel I resumed the scene with a more careful hand. Often while at sea the Capt would remark "I expect to lower a boat for you one of these days if you are not more careful" but as it happened the old "gent" was absent about these times and under the treaty he will never hear the particulars of the "Water bath at Honolulu"

I had often heard it remarked that sober men had been taken by the Kikoes or policemen for being drunk and carried to the station house in order that they might receive their monthly wages at the expiration of that time — but I did not witness any of these scenes until one afternoon when I was on shore, a few harsh words took place between a Capt. and one of his men opposite Spencers store when the former rather than have any more words pointed to him which was instantly observed by the Kikoes. The nearest one made a rush for him but he was quickly leveled to the ground. A crowd soon gathered around him and while one was making motions for tackling him in front, two came up behind him and one seizing him by the legs and another by the arms, they soon marched him off boddily with a crowd of about 200 natives in the rear and the poor fellow hallooing from the top of his voice for the crew of the James Maury but none came to his assistance.

Oct 101

I was somewhat amused one day while conversing with the Capt at Mr Spencers store. A negro came in rather a sneakish mood to the Capt and asked ~~the Capt~~ him when the ship was to sail. The Capt without appearing to notice his questing says "way with you I wont let you have another cent" says the man of color "I dont want money I want to know when the ship is to sail" to which the poor fellow was repulsed by the Capt's reciperating "not a cent not another cent will you get out of me" "way with you." — to which the darkey strode away singing "Ole birginny shore"

No doubt but what the fellow intentions were honest. but a great many of the crews that are shiped in Honolulu have a particular mode of asking for more money after their advance is "run through" and the Capt. took this man to be one of the stamp. and for that reason he gave him the answer that he received

au

Anosofada — 1,50
autakinoninumo — 50
₱2,00

Two years ago.
August 27th 1857

Two years have passed, how quickly fled,
Since I left my happy home.
How swiftly time does pass away,
While o'er the sea we roam.

T'was then we heared the ringing bells,
And saw the lamb upon the hill.
And gathered flowers that grow so gay,
Hard by yon shady rill.

But then I heeded not the call,
Of a parting sisters voice.
I left them all, a happy home.
And took adventure for my choice.

And now we bound from wave to wave
Oft longing to go home
And should we but return again
No more we'll cross the foam.

R. F. Gallup.
Barque Seth Knowles
Mass

One year in a blubber hunter.

Come all ye young and jolly lads, come listen to my song.
T'is of a blubber hunter which in Bedford doer belong.
T'was in the fall of 5-5; that she from Bedford went.
And when we had been out a year, we had'ent made a cent

Chorus.

Then come along, come along then come along I say.
Come along my jolly lads, we'll go another way.
And when we're been a season North, with this true kind steady barge
We'll then go into some good port, and get a true discharge

We had on board a mixed up crew, as ever went to sea
The nations they did number 10, besides the Pourtegee
Some were white, and some were black, and some to sea were sent
And some had been to great expense, to our Federal Government.

Some of the boys did feel all right, and some were very sick
And some did get an extra rap, and some an extra kick
And now I'll tell an honest truth, as I had it told to me
If you wish to see the elephant, you'd better go to sea.

The residence of Capt. Glass was the first that we did make
We come so near of being wrecked, it made the Capt. shake
The boats were lowered the boys did pull as well as Jacob Snider
And when the danger was all past, they had a tot of cider.

land.

From thence our bark did speedy go to the new discovered
Where Smith he stood upon the beach, and sware he took

Continued from page 147th

1857.

At Honolulu Oct 6th	Mrs. Franklin Gallup. Pequonoc Bridge
	Miss Julia A. Stoddard Uncasville
At Honolulu Oct 12th While laying off & on,	Mr Loren Gallup Pequonoc Bridge
	Mr. James Stoddard Uncasville
	Miss Hannah Gallup Pequonoc Brg
	Miss Julia A. Stoddard Uncasv
At Honolulu March 20th 1858	Miss Julia A Stoddard Uncasville
	Mr. Frederic Gallup Pequo. Brag
	Mr Roswell Edgecomb Pequ. Bridge
	Mr Loren Gallup Pequonoc Bridge
At Honolulu Oct. 1858 Nov 1858 Papers to	Miss Hannah B. Gallup Pequ. Bridge
	Miss Julia A. Stoddard Uncasville
	Miss Julia A. Stoddard Uncasville
	Mr Frederic Gallup Pequo. Bridge
	Mr. Loren A. Gallup Pequ Bridge

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Lines

Instructed by past failings to be wise
Let every wish from purest fountains rise
In talk secure—pursue one steady plan
For actions shows the noblest part of man
Act with relation to a future state
Retort no slander—render love for hate.

W. F. Gallup

A Pretty Little Maid.

A pretty little maid, had a pretty little dream.
A pretty little wedding, was her pretty little theme.
A pretty little bachelor, to win her favor tried.
And asked her how she'd like to be, his pretty little bride.

With some pretty little blushes, and a pretty little sigh.
And some pretty little glances, from her pretty little eyes.
With a pretty little face, behind a pretty little fan.
She smiled at the proposal, of this pretty little man.

Some pretty little loves, and some pretty little dears.
Some pretty little smiles, and some pretty little tears.
Some pretty little presents, and a pretty little kiss.
Were the pretty little preludes, to some pretty little bliss.

This pretty little lady, and her pretty little spark.
Met the pretty little parson and his pretty little clerk.
A pretty little wedding ring, united them for life.
This pretty little husband, had a pretty little wife.

Franklin Gallup
Jan 14th 1857
Barque S. A.
Bound to California

To my Sister.

"It is a calm, still night sister, the winds are hushed & still.
The moon's soft light is beaming bright on yonder sleeping rill
But this soft, dreamy hour sister no magic may impart
To crush the tear drop from mine eye, the shadow from my heart.

I'm thinking of the hour, sister, I bade ye all farewell,
How like a shadow on my heart those parting accents fell;
And though full many a weary month since that sad hour has passed,
With its awakening memory the tears fall thick & fast.

When I took thy parting hand sister I sought to wear a smile
Though my heart was full to bursting with its weary load the while
And when I lingering turned to view that dear old home of years.
It came but dim and darkly through the mist of blinding tears

Say, do you miss me there, sister, at morn or hour of eve?
Do ye often fondly breathe my name, and for my absence grieve?
And when thine eye rests thoughtfully upon one vacant chair.
Then, do you think of me, sister, say do ye miss me there?"

B. J. Gallup.
Arctic Ocean
Barque I. A.
Aug 1st 1858

Religion

Religion soothes the troubled stream
She sheds a mild resplendent beam
Which lulls to stillness every care
And blunts the arrows of despair

Ah! fortune scarce can raise a sigh
While her best influence hovers nigh
Nor poverty one tear beguile
But she will change it to a smile

Teach me O Heaven her paths to tread
By her bright taper to be led
To thy bright domes the blest abode
Of Saints of angels and of God.

B. J. Gallup
Barque South America
Lat 13:52 N
Long 45:40 W.
Bound Home

Oh! Love, thou art inexpressable.

When a feller falls in luv,
He duz ware a white kid gluv,
And lets the barber shrape his chin,
And wears a Flashy buzzum pin,
And puts on lots of splendid close,
And wears tite boots on to his tose,
And smells just like a sprouting rose,
All newly sprung in June
But if he duz the mitten get,
What fancy feelings 'round him flit,
He grose all over Melancholer,
And hides behind a standin koller.

Lines.

It was one summer morning
When my mind was not at ease.
That I picked my traps and started.
To sail upon the seas.
.....

The voyage was long and tedious.
As around the world we went.
And when at Bedford we arrived.
We did not have a cent.

B. F. Gallup

Signals in the Capt's boat

Should the boats be to the windward brace the yards and do your best to get to them

For the ship to come to the boats

For the ship to haul aback

For the ship to tack or wear around

N. B. In all cases never go over 2 miles from the boats.

Should I be caught off in a thick fog you will haul down the jibs clew up the top-gallant sails take in the after sails, haul the courses up snug and haul the head yards aback

Never undertake to find the boats unless you can head for them. Make all the noise that you can such as ringing the bell, fire the big gun once in 10 minutes 3 times after that fire every half hour, and sound upon several empty casks with bung knockers

142.

Barque South America's Whaling Signals

1 The fib hauled down, whales ahead the ship
2 Collors hoisted at the fore top gallant head whales 4 points off the weather bow.
3 Collors hoisted at the main top gallant head whales off the weather beam
4 Collors hoisted at the mizzen top gallant head whales 4 points off the weather quarter
5 Collors hoisted up and down several times any where in the ship, the whales are between the ship and the boats
6 Collors hoisted at the mizzen peak and at the mizzen top gallant head one boat to come on board without fail
7 Collors hoisted at the mizzen peak, main and mizzen top gallant head one boat is stone the others to get the run of her as if possible
8 Collors hoisted at the fore top gallant head and at the mizzen peak 1 boat fast to a whale
9 Collors hoisted at the mizzen peak boats to give up the chase if they see fit.
10 Collors at half mast at the peak to leave the whales and come on board.

Take Notice

The American Ensign hoisted in any part of the ship signifies that sperm whales are in sight, and if the boats are too far off to see the signals, colors will be hoisted at all 3 mast head's

Night Signals

Two lights hoisted at the mizzen peak one boat or as many as conveinitly can come on board. 3 lights all the boats to come

April 18th 1857
At Rorotonga.

Fell in with a man here by the name of William Alden a late resident of New London who was left here sick about 2 years since from a whale ship of the same place.

He desired that I should report him to his friends who lived on Main Street opposite the old Rail Road depot at the time he left home.

" " "
" "
" "
"

Franklin Gallup
New London
Connecticut

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The following list comprised our ship's company when we set sail from New Bedford Oct 3d 1855.

Capt. Washington F. Walker.
1st " Mate. John L. Gifford.
2d " Mate. Rodolphus Jersey.
3d " Mate, William Read,
4th " Mate, Michael Chappell.
Cyrus Ripley. Cooper. Joseph Martin
Steward. George Mus[illegible]att Cabin Boy.

Boatsteerers

William Winslow. John Brien. Zacariah Taylor, Charles Lapham. Charles Thomson.
Steerage Boy. Thomas Bradford.
Cook, Ezra G. Holt, " "

Foremast Hands.

Theodore Smith Blacksmith, Samuel Kraft Carpenter. Harvey Howard, Isaack Spring William Jones, William Leonard. William Wallace, John Thompson, Franklin Gallup John Howard. John Hardin, Albert Eddy. Ephraim Tucker. William Chappell, Ephraim Stanley. Michael Schaffer. Joseph King Joseph Lawrence, Manuel Lawrence. James Good Manuel Enes. Antone Francis, Manuel Lynas William Rass. Frederic. Pico.

The following list contain the number of ships, &c that we have spoken

Barque Warren, N.B. Wilcox Oct 55.
Brig John Gilpin Rio Janeiro Nov 55.
Barque North America, N.L. Dec. 55.
" Ripley, N.L. Morgan Dec. 55.
Ship North Star N.L. Fiske Dec. 55.
" Marengo N.B. Skinner Dec. 55.
Barque Martha, N.B. Smith April. 56.
Brig James Gibson. N.H. April 56.
Ship Geo. Howland, ~~Straight~~ Wright N.B. Nov 56.
Ship Kensington N.B. Clarke Jan. 57.
Brig Jane, Hobart Town, Comstock. Feb. 57.
Ship. Oregon, N.B. Eldridge. Feb. 57.
" Nauvoo N.B. Murdock. June 57.
" Indian Chief. Huntley, New London. July 57.
Barque Ocean Wave. Baker. New Bedford. July 57.
Ship Rambler. Willis. New Bedford. Aug. 57.
" Japan. Dimon, Fair Haven. " "

N.B. If further information is desired, see Journal from the Sandwich Islands.

Franklin Gallup
Barque L. A.

The following list comprise the number of Islands that we have been at and also their Latitude and Longitude

				Long.	Lat.
1855	Dec	12th	Tristian De Acuna	12,02 W	37.07 S
"	"	31st	Crosets Isles	48.00 W	41,00 S
1856	Jan	9th	Elephant Island	68.00 E	53,30 S
"	Feb	14th	Chattam Islands	176,38 W	44,00 S
"	July	1st	Mangea Island	138,07 W	21.37 S
"	"	12th	Whytootacky Island	139.45 W	18.36 S
"	"	16th	Ohuro Island	141,11 W	21,36 S
"	Aug.	6th	Raratonga Island	160.06 W	21,12 S.
"	Sept	6th	Attow Island	178.38 E	53.00 N
1857	June	5th	Coast of Asia	179,04 E	62.16 N
"	"	14th	Coast of America	162.48 W	69.52
"	July	26th	St. Lawrence Island	171.40	63.33
"	Sept	12th	Oahu Island		
"	Oct	5th	"		
"			"		
"			"		
"			"		
"			"		

N.B.

For further particulars see journal from the Sandwich Islands

Franklin Gallup

The following list comprise the number of letters that I have sent home from different ports and ships

At Whytootake July 16th 1856.
Miss Hannah B Gallup. Pequonock Bridge
Miss Julia A Stoddard, Uncasville
Mr. Charles L. Miner. Mystic Bridge
Mr. Charles C. Munger, Waterford.

At Rarotonga Sept. 8th 1856.
Mr. Franklin Gallup, Pequonock Bridge
Mr. Erasmas D. Jones. New London
Mr. James G Stoddard. Uncasville
Mr. Alonzo Mather. Norwich Landing
Miss Julia A Stoddard, Uncasville

By the ship George Howland Lat 15 3/4 S Lon at 35 W Nov 6th 1856.
Mr Charles Gallup. Mystic Bridge
Mr Charles L Miner. Mystic Bridge
Miss Julia A Stoddard. Uncasville.

At Chat. Islands Feb 18th 1857
Mr. Thomas Covell. New Bedford
Mr. Loren Gallup. Pequonock Bridge
Mrs. Eliza Miner. Mystic Bridge

Per ship Oregon Feb 18th 1857
Mr Charles L Miner. Mystic Br
Miss Julia A. Stoddard Uncasville

Continued on page 127th

F. Gallup

The number of whales taken by the Barque South America on the Coast of Japan as follows

1856	March	6th	S.B.B.	1	Sperm Whale	off Coast of Japan			
"	"	7th	L.B.B.	1	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	28th	S.B.	1	White	"	"	"	"
"	"	29th	W.B.	1	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	31st	L.B.	1	"	"	"	lost in a gale	
"	Oct	18th	L.B.	1	Right	"	Long W 169.50.	Lat S 37.00	
"	Nov	10th	W.B.	1	"	"	Lat in a gale 162.00.	36.00	
"	Dec	4th	S.B.	1	"	"	145	50.42.2	
"	Dec	12th	L.B.B.	1	"	"	144.15	42.14	
"	"	13th	S.B.B.	1	"	"	Long shore 144.10.	42.16	
"	"	18th	S.B.	1	"	"	180.00 N.	35.25	
1857	May	18th	S.B.	1	"	"	170.00 W.	63.40 N.	
"	June	23d	picked up	1	Bow Head		170.30.	69.01	
"	July	10th	S.B.	1	"	"	170.00.	69.00	
"	"	14th	S.B.	1	"	"	170.00.	69.00	
"	"	22d	L.B.	1	"	"	172.06.	69.34	
"	"	24th	L.B.B.	1	"	"	171.00.	69.50	
"	"	31st	W.B.	1	"	"	168.00.	69.20	
"	Aug	10th	L.B.B.	1	"	"	off Cape Leisburne		
"	Aug	17th	L.B.B.	1	"	"	163.30.	69.52	
"	Aug	24th	L.B.B.	1	"	"	163.20.	70.14	
"	Aug	27th	L.B.	1	"	"	164.26.	70.83	
"	Sept	1st	L.B.	1	"	"			

N.B.

For further information see Journal from S. Islands

The moon had climbed the highest hill
Which rises o'er the source of Dee
And from the eastern summit shed
Her silvery light on tower & tree
When Mary laid her down to sleep
Her thought on Sandy far at sea
When soft and low a voice she heard
Saying, Mary weep no more for me.

She from her pillow gently raised
Her head to ask who there might be
She saw young Sandy shivering stand.
With pallid cheek & hallow eye
Oh Mary dear cold is my clay
It lies beneath the stormy sea
Far, far, from thee I sleep in death.
So, Mary weep no more for me.

Three stormy nights & stormy days
We tossed upon the raging main
And long we strove our bark to save
But all our striving was in vain.
And then when horror chilled my blood
My heart was filled with love for thee
The storm has passed and I'm at rest
So, Mary weep no more for me

Mary's Dream

See Over

Now Mary dear thyself prepare.
We soon shall meet upon that shore
Where love is free from doubt & care
And there and P. shall part no more
Loud crew the sock. the spirit fled
No more of Sandy could she see
When soft the passing spirit said
Sweet, Mary weep no more for me

Franklin Gallick
Barque Scott Atwood
New Bedford
Mass

I Think of Thee.

I think of thee at early morn,
At evening's gentle close;
'Tis then I think of days by gone,
'Tis then on thee I muse.
And when at midnight's silent hour,
From care and toil I'm free,
When sleep hath spread her magic power,
My thoughts are still on thee.

When pleasures round my pathway shine,
And nature smiles on me,
'Tis then my thoughts to thee incline,
'Tis then I think of thee.
For pleasures cannot chase away,
Those things so dear to me,
Nor nature's smiles however gay,
Can turn my thoughts from thee.

When sorrows cross my peaceful heart,
And seem my destined lot,
Hope bids me look to heaven for rest,
Then I forget thee not.
For sorrow cannot chase away,
Those thoughts so dear to me,
I think of thee by night, by day,
I think of thee! I think of thee.

February 4th, 1856.

What passed for the next 15 minutes I will leave for those to imagine who have witnessed a similiar scene. I was soon arroused from the enjoyment of this happy meeting by the clock striking ten. As I raised my head I beheld a female approaching. she was somewhat advanced in years, and from her appearance, as I soon ascertained was fill with wrath and anger. We were then commanded to part, never to meet again. Then there was a separation but soon there was a meeting and we were about to embark upon that life, which was ordained for man here on earth, when I was suddenly arroused from my musings by the cries of the cook. I was greatly grieved to have it end here, but when I come to think the matter over. I come to a final conclusion that it was nothing but a Dream.

It was one summer morning.
When my mind was not at ease.
I took my traps and started.
To sail upon the seas.

Franklin Gollup
Barque South America

Aug 10th 1859

Store castle Ration for 29 men.

	Salt Meat Pounds	Flour Pounds	Apples Pounds	Peas Quarts	Rice Pounds	Butter Cheese Pounds	Pickles Pounds	Vinegar Pounds
Sunday	Beef 29	15	7 1/2					
Monday	Pork 29			7 1/2				
Tuesday	Beef 29				14	7 1/2		
Wednesday	Pork 29	15						
Thursday	Beef 29	15	7 1/2					
Friday	Beef 29				14			
Saturday	Pork 29						15	12

29 gts of molasses per week or 1 gt per m
When pork meat 1 1/4 lbs per man or 36 lbs
to 29 men
Potatoes & Bread every day without allowance

Sept 10th 1857
Commenced bread allowance

W. F. Walker. Mast.
of Barque South America
New Bedford
Mass